Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 158 No. 20 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | November 13, 19[illegible]

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 158 No. 20 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | November 13, 1950

Alkali-Chlorine Makers Ask for 'DO' Ratings

Members of the National Production Authority's alkali-chlorine industry advisory committee recommended at a meeting with NPA, November 3, that steps be taken to develop a plan to distribute "DO" rated priority orders for caustic soda, soda ash, and chlorine equitably among domestic producers of these chemicals.

It was further recommended by the industry committee that this be done under an NPA order along the same general lines as those already in effect covering handling of "DO" priority orders for steel and aluminum.

NPA officials indicated that the industry's recommendations will be considered and appointed two separate task committees—one covering the caustic soda and soda ash producers; and the other, producers of chlorine—to work with NPA in assembling the data necessary to develop a proposed order.

System Causing Confusion

The committee expressed the general opinion that the "DO" rating system is causing some confusion and disruption of regular customer relationships in their industry. NPA officials said they are aware that at present some producers may be getting an unduly large share of "DO" orders, and indicated that a distribution order similar to the steel and aluminum orders would help in solving this problem.

The industry group pointed out that the present demand and supply picture in the field of soda ash and caustic soda is in better balance than that for chlorine. Barring unforeseen large new demands for soda ash and caustic soda, the committee anticipates little difficulty in supplying both military and non-military requirements for the immediate future.

Alcohol Tax Rules Eased To Aid Rubber Program

Regulations to facilitate the withdrawal of tax free alcohol from registered distilleries and internal revenue bonded warehouses for use in the synthetic rubber program were issued November 8 by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The regulations cover both the withdrawal and transportation of the alcohol for use of the United States.

Provision is contained in the regulations for approval by the commissioner of the type of conveyances used for transporting the alcohol, the making of applications on form 1444 for the right to withdraw the alcohol tax free, the issuance of permits, bills of lading, and certificates of receipts. The regulations, which were published in the *Federal Register*, November 8, were effective immediately.

Turkey Seeking Bids

The Economic Cooperation Administration announced November 9 that Turkey is seeking bids on chemicals to be purchased through Marshall Plan financing for use in the Zonguldak coal fields. The following materials and amounts are sought:—Sodium nitrate, 700 tons; glycerol, fifty tons; wood cellulose, ten tons; ammonium nitrate, 400 tons, paraffin, fifteen tons, and sodium carbonate, twenty-five tons.

Bids should be airmailed to the Etibank General Management, Ankara, Turkey, not later than November 20, and should include quotations f.a.s. any United States North Atlantic or Gulf port, with an estimate of freight charges to Istanbul.

Chemical Price Trend Unchanged

A high average of prices for textile chemicals, fats and oils, and drugs and fine chemicals, was offset last week by weakness in botanicals and essential oils. As a result, the overall index number remained unchanged; it was 12.9 points above that of this time last year.

Edible oils and drying oils both were selling at higher prices and all fats and oils were very firm. The strength was primarily due to unfavorable news from Korea. Among the textile chemicals, higher price for corn was reflected in corn dextrin starch and sugar and an increase was made in dried soluble blood.

The market for pharmaceutical chemicals and drugs was featured by advances in menthol, corn syrup, nikethamide and diphenylhydantoin. Alcohol, glycerin and benzol remained in critically short supply.

The general weakness in botanicals was the result of reductions in a few specific items, the market as a whole showing strengthening tendencies. A similar situation was reported in essential oils. Most prices held firmly but reductions in geranium, dillseed, dillweed and peppermint oils weakened the market as a whole.

Shortages of various important materials continued to plague the heavy chemicals industry and the overall tone of the market was one of strength. Tin-based chemicals were again advanced. In the agricultural chemicals field, toxaphene was advanced and lindane reduced.

There was little of new interest in the field of protective coating materials. Only price change was an advance in imported casein. The phthalates and phthalic anhydride continued in short supply. Naphthalene and creosote appeared to be about the only coaltar products that were not in short supply. Advances were made in alphapicoline and pyridin.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Nov. 10, 1950	Nov. 3, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 11, 1949
138.4	138.4	124.8	125.5

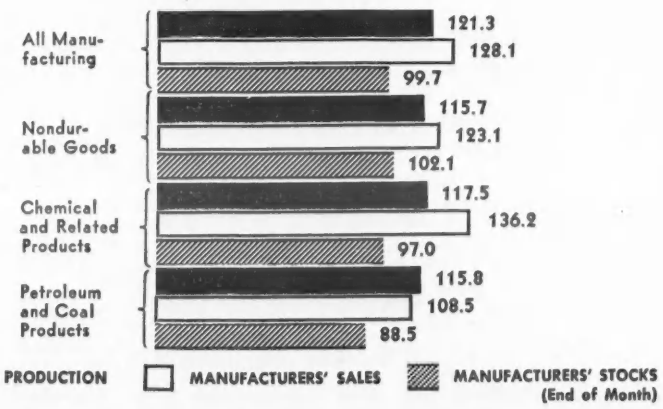
The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1950	1949	1947	1946	1941
January	123.2	142.0	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	121.3	140.4	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	121.8	137.6	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	121.0	133.6	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	120.6	131.2	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	120.7	128.7	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	122.8	128.1	142.5	137.7	125.5
August	128.8	128.9	140.4	136.6	128.2
September	135.1	129.1	141.9	137.0	130.4
October	137.8	126.6	146.1	143.1	133.2

Business in August, 1950

100=Same Month in 1949



Superphosphate Fertilizer Supply Seen Periled by Sulphur Exports

Farmers face the prospect of a curtailed supply of superphosphate fertilizers for next year's growing season, largely as the result of the continued high level of sulphur exports from the United States, according to spokesmen for the fertilizer industry. They report that an additional 500,000 tons of sulphur above that presently in prospect will be needed to see the industry through the year.

It is not possible to estimate next year's superphosphate production with any degree of accuracy at this time, it is stated, because so much depends upon the amount of sulphur that will be allowed for the export market. At the present time it is running in excess of 1,000,000 tons annually, which the industry feels is much too large in view of the worsening supply situation developing in this country.

Government officials are now reviewing the export allocations with the thought of cutting them back, but they are represented as being at odds with industry on the amount that should be reduced. The Department of State and the Economic Cooperation Administration are said to be opposing a 50 percent reduction in exports, which the industry is suggesting, because of commitments under the European recovery program. A reduction of 30 percent in the export quota is thought to be likely, however.

The National Fertilizer Association commented on the sulphur problem at some length in its latest issue of the "Fertilizer News" last week, to indicate a few ways in which this vital element can be conserved and to stimulate American ingenuity to find a solution to the problem. It urged a curtailment of any exports of sulphur that are not necessary for the efficient execution of our foreign policy.

Demand Exceeds Supply

A recent study of the world sulphur situation, the association said, indicates that current annual production is about 5,700,000 tons and demand about 6,000,000 tons. The North American continent alone is consuming sulphur at the rate of

—*Continued on page 51*

Synthetic Organic Chemical Production in '49 Falls Off

Combined production of intermediates and finished synthetic organic chemicals in 1949 amounted to 17,500,000,000 pounds, 1,000,000,000 pounds less than in 1948, the United States Tariff Commission has revealed in its annual report. Sales in that year of these chemicals by producers amounted to 9,100,000,000 pounds, valued at $2,100,000,000, nearly half of the output being used to manufacture more advanced products.

The output of tar and tar crudes together with crudes from petroleum and natural gas amounted to 22,500,000,000 pounds, slightly below the output reported for 1948. Preliminary reports on the production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals were issued some months ago.

Of chemical raw materials, production in 1949 of tars of all types (coaltar, water-gas tar, and oil-gas tar) amounted to 900,000,000 gallons (9,000,000,000 pounds), about 100,000,000 gallons less than in 1948. Except for motor benzol, the output of nearly all the tar crudes decreased in 1949 compared with 1948. Production of motor benzol increased to 23,400,000 gallons in 1949 from 10,500,000 gallons in 1948. Production of benzol, except motor benzol, declined to 133,000,000 gallons, or by 23.4 percent, compared with 1948, and naphthalene to 236,000,000 pounds, or by 28.1 percent.

Toluol and Xylol Output

Production of toluol and xylol, both from coaltar and petroleum, declined slightly in 1949 compared with 1948. The

—*Continued on page 54*

NPA Issues Clarification Of Inventory Control Order

A series of questions and answers relating to the inventory control order of the National Production Authority, NPA Reg. 1, has been drawn up by the agency and are being circularized among industry for its guidance in following the intent of the order.

The questions and answers drawn up by NPA seem to clarify some of the technical points raised by the order to assure greater adherance to its intent of discouraging hoarding. It is understood that the agency is also preparing a series of questions and answers relating to the priorities regulation, which has proved to be equally controversial as to how it should operate.

Copper Export Quotas Set for Fourth Quarter

The Office of International Trade announced November 8 that export license applications for a total of 30,000 short tons of copper, copper products and copper scrap for the fourth quarter will be approved by country allocation. Previously, all applicants had been required to file export license applications for fourth quarter exports prior to October 20. Of the overall total, 3,000 tons have been allocated for special projects and 27,000 tons have been set aside for individual foreign country allocations.

Antibiotics Rules Revised

An order was issued November 7 by the Federal Food and Drug Administration to provide for a fourteen-day sterility test for procaine penicillin suspensions that do not contain preservatives. The order was effective immediately. It also modified existing regulations for certification of antibiotics to provide for single-dose containers of procaine penicillin suspension without preservatives, and for increasing the moisture content of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin to 5 percent.

USDA Schedules Hearing On Sugar Needs Nov. 28

The Department of Agriculture announced November 6 that a public hearing will be held on November 28 in Washington, D. C., on sugar requirements for 1951. The hearing will be held in the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Auditorium, South Building, Department of Agriculture, beginning at 9:30 a.m.

The hearing will afford all interested persons an opportunity to present data, views or arguments with respect to sugar requirements and the establishment of sugar quotas for the continental United States for the calendar year 1951.

Medicinal White Mineral Oil Back on Positive List

White mineral oil of the medicinal grade, which is listed under Schedule B, No. 811300, has been restored to the positive list of commodities that require individual validated licenses for shipments to country group R and O destinations. The action was taken by the Office of International Trade, effective October 27. The agency fixed the small order exemption at $100. In filing applications for licenses, applications should use the processing code PETR to cover this item.

Aluminum Exports Curbed

The positive list of commodities which can only be exported to country group R and O destinations under validated licenses was broadened November 10 by the Office of International Trade to include aluminum, or aluminum-bronze powders and pastes.

The agency also announced the following reductions in the small shipments exemptions of positive list commodities:—Bismuth mate, slimes, residues and base bullion, from $100 to $50; cadmium dross, glue dust, residues and scrap, from $100 to $50; cobalt, including residues, from $100 to none; columbium, or niobium, from $100 to none; cadmium alloys, from $100 to 50; molybdenum metals, alloys and scrap, $100 to none; radium metal, from $100 to none; vanadium metal, alloys and scrap, from $100 to none; strontium metal, from $100 to $25, and titanium metal, from $100 to none.

FDA Reviews Proposed Bread Standards Move, States Position

Standards proposed to be issued by the Federal Food and Drug Administration covering bread and bread products were discussed in a lengthy statement issued by the agency last week. The purpose of the statement was to explain some of the points at issue and provide the public with a clearer understanding of why certain things are proposed to be done.

The statement covered such subjects as the meaning of the proposed standards, how standards are established, optional ingredients, and the labeling of bread products. As explained in the statement, the only real controversy surrounding the proposed standards has to do with the question of bread softeners, and the meaning of words and their place in consumer thinking.

In discussing chemical bread softeners which the agency rejects as permissible optional ingredients because of the lack of "conclusive evidence that these substances would be safe when consumed over a long period of time," the statement of the agency had the following to say:—

Use of Emulsifying Agents

"Old bread is harder than fresh bread, its taste has changed, and it is almost universally regarded as less desirable. The common practice of many bakers is to withdraw bread from sale two days after baking; the price is frequently reduced on bread more than one day old.

"After the issuance in 1943 of the first proposed standards, it was discovered that addition to bread dough of small amounts of substances known as emulsifying or surface-active agents caused the resulting product to be more compressible and to feel softer when squeezed. Three classes of compounds containing one or more of these substances were subsequently offered for sale to bakers.

"The first two, under the trade names of 'Spans' and 'Tweens,' had earlier been promoted among manufacturers in special mixtures purporting to be egg substitutes. The third, introduced in 1947 and known principally under the trade names of 'Myrj 45' and 'Sta-Soft,' became the most generally used. Some bakers using the newest compound advertised softness as an index to the freshness of their bread. None advised consumers by label statement or advertisement concerning the use of this chemical.

Safety in Doubt

"Since softness and freshness are intimately connected in the minds of bread purchases, many consumers were doubtless led to believe that bread containing surface-active ingredients was not as old as it actually was. Even more important, there was no conclusive evidence that these substances would be safe when consumed over a long period of time. The tentative order does not authorize the use of such emulsifiers or softeners."

NPA Sets Up Machinery Of U. S.-Canada Priorities

A National Production Authority regulation to implement joint priorities systems between the United States and Canada was announced November 8 by NPA Administrator William H. Harrison.

The new regulation, NPA Reg. 3, provides specific methods of carrying out the provisions of the statement of principles for economic cooperation issued October 26 by the governments of the United States and Canada. The statement of principles agreed upon the mutual need for a coordinated program of requirements, production, procurement and controls in order to achieve maximum production of products for the common defense.

The new regulation provides generally for extension of the rated order system under NPA Reg. 2 to Canadian firms doing defense work, so that such firms can obtain needed materials from United States sources. The Canadian priority system, in turn, will give United States manufacturers priority access to needed materials available in Canada. The priority ratings of the two countries will have equal standing in either country.

The Canadian phase of the program is under the projects division, Division of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Can., while the responsible U. S. agency is NPA.

Westvaco to Construct New Lab at Carteret

Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, has contracted for the construction of a new research laboratory at its Carteret, N. J., plant. Scheduled for completion in February, 1951, the new laboratory will accommodate a technical staff of twenty-five, and will be devoted to research and development work on Westvaco phosphates, as well as applications research and sales service activities.

At the same time, the company announced that H. H. Young, previously an instructor in chemistry at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., has joined the technical department as a group leader in charge of sales laboratory activities at Carteret. R. E. Purcell, who received an M. S. at Purdue University in June, has also joined this group as a research chemist.

Hooker to Build Anhydrous Ammonia Plant at Tacoma

The Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has announced plans to build a plant for the manufacture of anhydrous ammonia at Tacoma, Wash. Costing approximately $2,000,000, the plant is expected to get into production early in 1952.

The specific process which will make use of hydrogen, a byproduct of caustic soda and chlorine production, has not yet been decided. The completion of a $3,000,000 expansion program for increased production of caustic and chlorine at Tacoma was recently announced by Hooker.

Reynolds Metals Planning Aluminum Plant in Mexico

Reynolds Metals Company's expansion plans include an aluminum plant in Mexico, T. Hall Barnes, vice-president and manager of Reynolds International, revealed November 4. Although still in the formative stage, the project calls for the establishment of a plant South of the United States-Mexico border to manufacture fabricating material for the utensil industry. Pig aluminum from Arkansas would probably be used by such a plant. It was also indicated that the plant would produce 40,000,000 pounds of such fabricating material annually.

Harmon Elects Board Head

Harmon Color Works, Inc., recently-acquired subsidiary of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has elected W. S. Richardson chairman of its board of directors. Mr. Richardson is president of the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company.

Advanced by Canco

E. K. Walsh has been appointed assistant general manager of sales for the American Can Company, New York. Mr. Walsh joined Canco in 1929 at the firm's Jersey City, N. J., plant, transferring a year later to Atlantic division sales. In 1947 he was named assisant manager of sales for the Atlantic division, becoming manager of sales for the division early this year. Mr. Walsh is being succeeded in his former post by B. R. Wood, previously assistant manager of sales for the Atlantic division. G. F. Henschel, in turn, has been appointed to take over Mr. Wood's former duties.

Chemical Industry Medal Presented to W. M. Rand

William M. Rand, president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, received the seventeenth Chemical Industry Medal of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry, follow-

William M. Rand

ing a dinner in New York, November 3. The award was made in recognition of Mr. Rand's "conspicuous service to applied chemistry, to education, to human welfare, and to industrial progress."

In accordance with the tradition of the medal, the presentation was made by Archie J. Weith, immediate past-president of the section. The testimony for Mr. Rand was presented in a composite "blurb and obituary," as he styled it, by Williams Haynes, historian of the chemical industry. Tracing the medalist's life and achievements from "Down East to Midwest," Mr. Haynes told of Mr. Rand's inheritance of New England characteristics, from a strict conscience to a love for the outdoors, and his application of them in his progress through school and college as a bank-runner and a sailor, a naval position in World War I, and his association with the chemical industry begun with the Merrimac Chemical Company some thirty years ago.

Mr. Rand has a good sense of humor, said Mr. Haynes, and a high sense of responsibility that is widely manifested. He

—*Continued on page 47*

APMA Scientific Award To Drs. Hench and Thorn

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will make a joint presentation of its 1950 scientific award to Dr. Philip S. Hench, professor of medicine, University of Minnesota, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn., and Dr. George W. Thorn, Hersey professor of theory and practice of physic, Harvard University Medical School, Cambridge, Mass., on November 28 during the midyear meeting of the organization in New York.

Atlantic Refining Plans Detergent Output Boost

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, has announced plans calling for immediate expansion of its synthetic detergent facilities at Philadelphia and Port Arthur, Tex. The program, which is expected to cost between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, will involve the installation of added equipment at both refineries. Atlantic was one of the first producers of alkyl-aryl sulphonates in this country.

Rand Refuses Appointment To Price Stabilization Post

William M. Rand, president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., announced November 10 that he could not accept appointment as director of price stabilization in the Economic Stabilization Agency. In turning the position down, Mr. Rand stated that he took the action for "several reasons," but added that he would be available for duty with the government in the future if called upon.

Sterling Elects Singler

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has elected Carl J. Singler assistant treasurer. Mr. Singler, manager of the company's tax department, joined Sterling in 1941.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 158, No. 20, November 13, 1950. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, Cuba, Central America and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1950, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

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Drugs Postal Regulations Conference December 4

Members of the transportation section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association have been invited to Washington for a conference with postal officials on the drafting of regulations to cover the mailing of drugs which are considered poisons. The conference will be held December 4.

The postal laws prohibit the mailing of poisons, except that the "transmission in the mails of poisonous drugs and medicines may be limited by the Postmaster General to shipments of such articles from the manufacturer thereof or dealer therein to licensed physicians, surgeons, dentists, pharmacists, druggists, cosmetologists, barbers and veterinarians, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe."

No definite rules or regulations have been issued in the past on this subject and the present study is preliminary to the drafting of such regulations.

Follows Insecticides Law

It is proposed in the regulations to use the same toxicity range for defining poisonous drugs as are used in defining the degree of poisonous insecticides by the insecticide division of the Department of Agriculture in enforcement of the new economic poisons law.

Class A poisonous drugs would be those having a minimum lethal dose in laboratory animals of ten mg./kg. or less. These could not be sent by parcel post in quantities over five grams dry solid per container. Class B poisons would be those with the minimum lethal dose range from ten mg. to fifty mg. per kg. Parcel post shipments would be limited to quantities per container not exceeding four ounces liquid or eighteen ounces solid. Class C poisons would be those with the lethal dose range from fifty to 500 mg. per kg. These could not be mailed in containers holding more than sixteen ounces liquid or five pounds solid.

Labeling of Container

The post office hopes to find out from the conferences with industry whether the proposed quantity restrictions are realistic and practical and whether there should be any distinction between classes A and

—Continued on page 91

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Beverage manufacturers—Egypt.
Feedstuff importers, dealers, manufacturers, etc.—Dominican Republic.
Photographic supply dealers, photographers —Bermuda; Brazil.

Drug Collections Held To 2 Months by Rain

Although the 1950 crop of domestic botanical drugs was collected in two months instead of the usual six, prominent collectors in the states of North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee state that their contract obligations have been covered, with a few minor exceptions, which will be fewer before the contract periods have expired. The work of securing drugs to meet obligations still goes on and has led this year to more than the usual amount of trading among individual collectors.

During a 2,500-mile trip through the collection areas, an OPD representative found that the 1950 crop was collected under conditions even more adverse than they were in 1949. This year, collection was confined to the months of August and September, whereas in 1949 collection conditions became normal in June or early July, depending on the area.

In both years, continuous rain made collection activity impossible. A year ago, the rains stopped at midyear. This year, they continued to August. In terms of inches fallen, more rain fell in 1949. But in 1950, though fewer inches fell, the rain was continuous even though in smaller quantities.

Diggers Hampered By Rain

Beginning in early spring this year, steady, unrelenting rain, plus damp, humid weather when rain stopped for short periods, kept the field workers from digging and picking the 1950 crop. Drug gatherers knew full well that it was useless to bring wet drugs into collection centers. Wet drugs mould quickly, and collection depots do not usually buy them. Collectors normally take in none but well dried, sound merchandise; they will not pay for the water in undried botanicals. Or when they do buy "green" material,

—Continued on page 39

Freeport Sulphur Elects Three Vice-Presidents

Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, has elected Robert C. Hills, Thomas R. Vaughan and Richard C. Wells vice-presidents of the concern.

Mr. Hills joined Freeport in 1934 as a chemist at the company's sulphur operations in Louisiana. During the war he served as manager of the metallurgical plant in Cuba of Nicaro Nickel Company, a Freeport subsidiary. He became assistant to the president in 1946 and was named director of development at the beginning of this year. Mr. Vaughan, with Freeport since 1942, was named assistant secretary in 1943, and has been assistant vice-president since 1947. Mr. Wells came to Freeport in 1939, becoming assistant treasurer in 1942 and controller in 1946.

Hoffmann-La Roche Mgr.

Chester C. Robinson has been named sales manager of the bulk vitamin division of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J. Mr. Robinson, with the concern since 1941, was one of the charter members of the vitamin division's field staff formed in 1942, and operated out of Chicago for Hoffmann-La Roche until last June when he was transferred East to the headquarters office at Nutley. J. C. Lamping, jr., has been named to succeed Mr. Robinson as one of the company's two vitamin division representatives operating out of Chicago. In addition, Paul E. Sleezer has joined the company as aid to the technical director of the vitamin division at Nutley.

Spencer Begins Ammonia Production at Henderson, Ky.

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has begun ammonia production at its Henderson Works, Henderson, Ky. Rated annual capacity is 68,000 tons of ammonia.

Spencer purchased the Henderson plant from the government last May 1, at the same time leasing nitric acid facilities at Charlestown, Ind. A rehabilitation program, estimated to cost $3,000,000, was started at both plants.

The Charlestown works will be used to manufacture "Spensol" (ammoniating solutions) for mixed fertilizers from ammonia made at Henderson. Operations are expected to get under way the first week in December.

American Metal Co. Plans Entrance Into Potash Field

American Metal Company has announced plans to get into the production of potash. The program calls for the reactivation of Southwest Potash Corporation, a wholly-owned American Metal subsidiary which has large deposits of potash near Carlsbad, N. M. Barring unforeseen delays, Southwestern Potash is expected to get into production by the end of 1952 with an initial capacity of 185,000 tons per year.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Antibiotics, Cairo, Egypt (GL-6, agency).
Antibiotics manufacturing plant, Aveiro, Portugal (GL-10).
Asbestos, waste, containing long fibers, Barcelona, Spain (GL-15); chrysotil, Madrid, Spain (GL-16).
Chemicals, Sao Paulo, Brazil (GL-2); industrial, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (GL-3); Zuerich, Switzerland (GL-11, agency).
Essential oils and aromatic chemicals, Tokyo, Japan (GL-8).
Feedstuffs, Hamburg, Germany (GL-14).
Hydraulic fluid, brake and shock absorber, Brussels, Belgium (GL-5).
Leather chemicals, including sodium bichromate, chrome salt, sodium sulphite, and sodium bisulphite, Bento Goncalves, Brazil (GL-4).
Metallic putty and thinner, Oslo, Norway (GL-9).
Milkpowder, Copenhagen, Denmark (GL-13), agency).
Oilseeds, Hamburg, Germany (GL-14).
Paint and varnish, Helsinki, Finland (GL-17).
Paraffin, Recife, Brazile (GL-1).
Soap, Ikuta-ku, Japan (GL-7).
Stearic acid, Recife, Brazil (GL-1).
Veterinary drugs, Nigel, Union of South Africa (GL-12).
Vitamins, Cairo, Egypt (GL-6, agency).

Defense Contract Loans Guarantee Plan Mapped

Uniform procedures in guaranteeing loans for defense contracts were set up, covering the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force, by Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall, November 7. At the same time, Frank Creedon, former Federal Housing Expediter, was given the job in NPA of organizing a facilities clearance staff to expedite industrial expansions for national defense.

The policies that will be followed in the defense establishment in guaranteeing loans will be similar to those developed in the V-Loan program of World War II, except that the Department of Defense will be the agency responsible for insuring uniform administration of any financing authorized by the three services to expedite the production of essential materials.

It is provided that the government financing shall be made available to a supplier only when the production or service is essential and no alternative source is readily available. The three services are instructed to observe the following order of preference in considering financing:—

1. Private financing without governmental guarantees.
2. Progress or partial payment by a government agency.
3. Government guarantee of loans arranged through private institutions.
4. Direct advance payments by the government agency.
5. Direct loans by one of the military departments.

The facilities clearance staff set up within the National Production Authority will be responsible for internal NPA processing of certificates of necessity, and for carrying out any responsibilities which may fall upon NPA in connection with direct loans for industrial expansion.

Applications for certificates of necessity are made to the National Securities Resources Board, which, in turn, transmits the applications to the appropriate defense agency for investigation and comment. After this is completed, NSRB issues the certificates or rejects the applications.

U. S. Steel Consolidates 4 Subsidiaries Into 1 Co.

United States Steel Corporation, New York, has announced adoption of a program to bring together into a single operating company, as of January 1, four wholly-owned subsidiaries of the corporation. The four subsidiaries are United States Steel Corporation of Delaware, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, H. C. Frick Coke Company, and United States Coal & Coke Company.

Designed to bring about simplification of the corporate structure of U. S. Steel, the single company will also be a wholly-owned subsidiary of the corporation and will be called United States Steel Company. Its headquarters will be in the new office building now being erected for U. S. Steel and others in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Glidden Co. to Expand Naval Stores Division

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced plans for the expansion of its naval stores division in Jacksonville, Fla. Designed to increase production capacity of various new products by 30 to 50 percent, the first step in the program is an immediate investment of $200,000 for new facilities. Substantial improvements in Glidden's pinewood distillation department are also included in the program which will take several years to complete.

Calco New PAS Plant Being Rushed to Completion

A new unit for the production of para-aminosalicylic acid is being rushed to completion at the Calco Chemical Division's Bound Brook, N. J., plant, it was announced by American Cyanamid Company last week. Every effort is being made to speed up construction of the new plant to meet a deadline calling for full operation by late December.

Dominion Tar to Erect Ethylene Chemicals Unit

Directors of Dominion Tar & Chemical Company have authorized immediate construction of a $5,000,000 plant in Montreal East, Canada, for the manufacture of ethyleneglycol and ethylene oxide. The expansion program also calls for added phthalic anhydride production facilities.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

There have been a number of persistent reports recently that congress may drop plans to enact an excess profits tax and will substitute higher corporation levies in its place. It would appear, however, that these reports are based largely on wishful thinking and have very little foundation of fact. One of the prime reasons why congress is coming back into session early is to carry out its pledge of last August to enact an excess profits tax.

In fact, it could be said that the trend of things in Korea makes the enactment of an excess profits tax even more likely, because the appearance of Red Chinese elements among the North Korean fighting forces is causing more thinking among the topside in government in terms of complete mobilization of the nation's resources as a step preparatory to "any eventuality." There is a lot of talk that this may truly be the start of World War III.

The thing that has mostly caused doubts to be expressed over whether congress will discard its plans for an excess profits tax is the substitute proposal of the National Association of Manufacturers. The manufacturing group would substitute a "defense corporation tax" for an excess profits levy. It would cut the regular 45 percent corporation tax to 38 percent and have corporations pay as an additional impost a percentage of their regular tax. The extra "defense" tax would be set at whatever figure would appear necessary to produce the desired amount of revenue.

Tentative plans are for the ways and means committee of the house to open hearings on additional taxes November 15 with Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder as the first witness. He is expected to present the administration's viewpoint on excess profits taxes. There is some thought that he will go beyond this subject and also call for expanding the list of excise taxes and recommend other changes in the tax structure to increase the revenues to the Treasury.

Holland's Herb Cultivation

An ancient old-wives occupation has reappeared in the Netherlands as a brand new dollar earner in accord with Marshall plan's efforts to develop dollar exports. Commercial herb cultivation in Holland was non-existant until four years ago. Today, valerian, coriander, marjoram, hyssop, and lovage are some of the strange names of aromatic and medicinal herbs familiar to 500 Dutch farmers in three different regions of the country.

Intensive research had convinced the government that Holland had the soil conditions and could develop the techniques for successful herb cultivation. A wartime survey of the international herb market indicated that an opportunity existed for Dutch participation and the possibilities in the dollar market seemed particularly bright

In 1948 a Dutch representative displayed samples at the annual Toronto exhibition. The dehydrated leaves, roots and flowers were enthusiastically received. The next year $10,000 was earned in the

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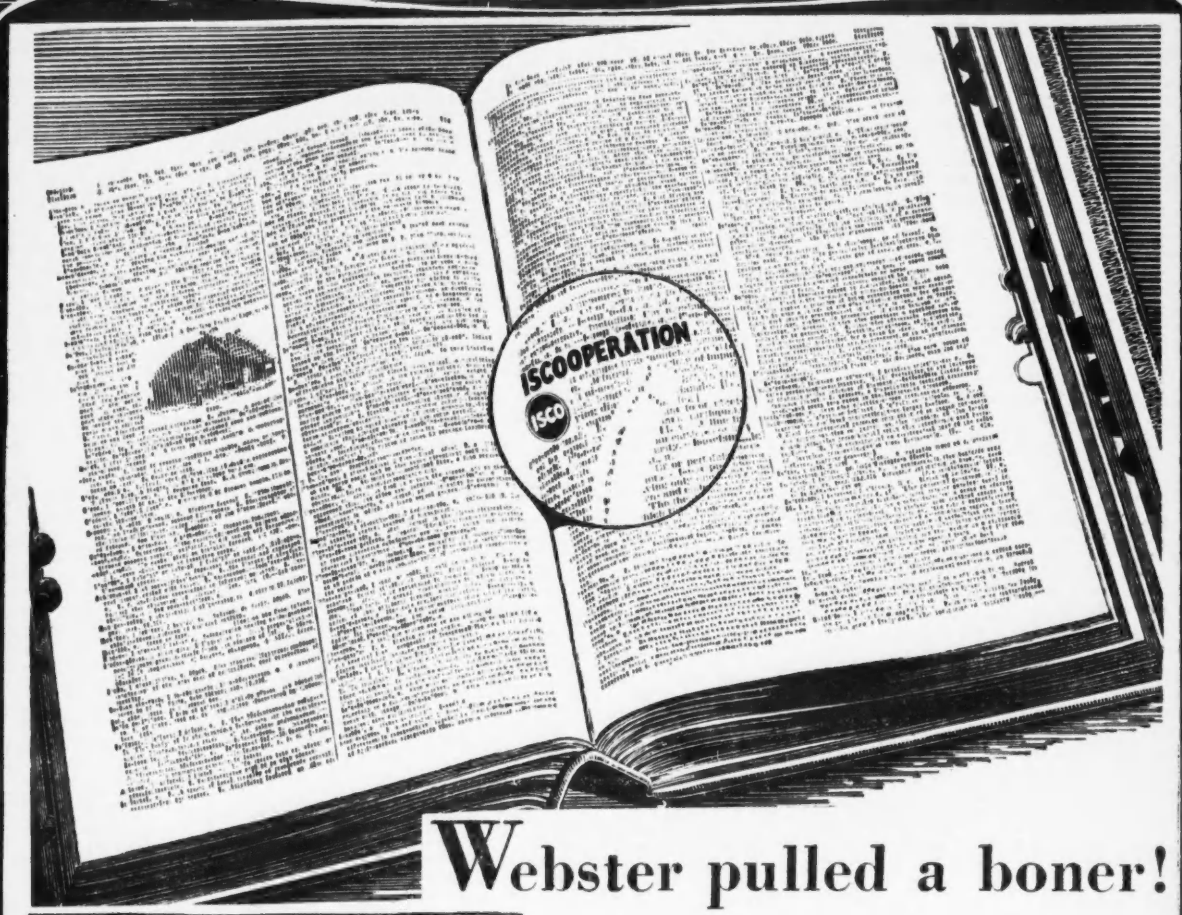

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Association Meetings

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, November 14-15.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 30-May 3, 1951; Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., April 28-May 1, 1952.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Neal House, Columbus, Ohio, December 3-6.

American Petroleum Institute, Biltmore and Ambassador hotels, Los Angeles, November 13-16

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 27-29; Boca Raton, Fla., April 2-4, 1951; Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 26-28, 1952.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 5-9, 1951; annual meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., June 18-22, 1951; spring meeting and committee week, Cleveland, Ohio, March 3-7, 1952; annual meeting, New York, N. Y., June 23-27, 1952.

American Standards Association, national standardization conference, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 27-29.

BIMS of New York, annual dinner, New York Athletic Club, New York, January 25, 1951.

Chemical Market Research Association, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 5-6.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 3-5

National Fertilizer Association, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Gulfport, Miss., Nov. 13-15.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, November 15-18

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13 to 18, 1951.

Plant Maintenance Show, Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, January 15-18, 1951.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14 to 16, 1951; annual meeting, Greenbriar hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 22 to 24, 1952.

Public Relations Society of America, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 3-6.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, Christmas party, Astor hotel, New York, December 13.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, fall meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 5.

Society of Plastics Engineers, national technical conference, Statler hotel, New York, January 18-20, 1951.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-25, 1951.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 12.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15-17, 1951.

ADMA Section Meeting Scheduled November 20-21

The production and engineering section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association will hold a meeting on liquids November 20 and 21 in St. Louis, Mo.

The first conference session on the morning of the twentieth will hear the following papers:—"Engineering Design in Liquid Handling" by Robert E. Wright, Monsanto Chemical Company; "Filtration and Centrifugation" by Shelby A. Miller, University of Kansas, and "Selection of Equipment and Methods for Liquid Filling" by Edward R. Hamm, Sharp & Dohme, Inc.

Round tables will be conducted at sessions on the afternoon of the 20th and the morning of November 21. The following topics will come under discussion:—Controlling and expediting the production flow; special piping in liquid manufacture; selection and maintenance of floors, walls and ceilings; packaging equipment layout, and equipment and processing methods for liquid packaging.

APMA Honors Dr. Newcomb Posthumously December 4

The New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association will make a posthumous presentation of the 1950 Remington Medal to the late Dr. Edwin L. Newcomb December 4 at 8 p.m. at the Harkness Theater, Columbia University, New York.

SPI to Hold 1951 Annual Meeting in W. Va. May 24-25

The Society of the Plastics Industry has scheduled its 1951 annual meeting May 24 and 25 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

CMRA to Meet Dec. 5-6

The Chemical Market Research Association will meet at the Biltmore hotel, New York, December 5 and 6. "Procurement of Chemicals in 1951" will be the theme of the meeting and a feature will be round table discussions on "Critical Chemical Materials."

Oils, Fats Consumption: September

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in September, 1950, totaled 1,313,518,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	270,909,000
Paint and varnish	58,061,000
Processing	281,705,000
Refining	414,177,000
Soap	179,387,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	[1]
Soap	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	[1]	[1]
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	250,000	616,000
Soap	25,000	15,000
Paint and varnish	585,000	36,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	9,000	24,000
Other uses	[6] 6,584,000	2,026,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	2,758,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	[2]
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2]
Other uses	[1]	366,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	33,876,000	[1]
Deodorizing	[1]	6,060,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	1,319,000
Fat-splitting	4,389,000	[1]
Sulphonation	36,000	[1]
Shortening	[1]	[2]
Other edible products	[2]	1,793,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Soap	13,738,000	10,448,000
Paint and varnish	[1]	272,000
Other uses	[3] 244,000	[3] 6,335,000
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation	[1]	[2]
Deodorizing	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[3] 1,628,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	22,683,000	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	20,000
Deodorizing	[1]	2,505,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[1]	7,495,000
Shortening	[1]	[1]
Oleomargarine	[1]	[1]
Other edible uses	[2]	9,278,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[3] 70,000	116,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	93,351,000	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]
Hydrogenation	[1]	38,528,000
Deodorizing	[1]	1,498,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[1]	42,563,000
Shortening	[1]	27,035,000
Oleomargarine	[1]	6,279,000
Other edible uses	[1]	1,146,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	9,000
Other uses	[1]	[3] 60,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	[2]
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[2]	359,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	380,000	1,578,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	290,000
Lubricants and greases	89,000	3,000
Other uses	[4] 1,774,000	744,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	33,000	165,000
Other uses	517,000	[5] 758,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation	[1]	16,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	626,000
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	30,594,000	[1]
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1]
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	14,032,000	16,622,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	7,479,000	657,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[3] 3,310,000	[4] 4,627,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	323,000
Paint and varnish	[1]	[2]
Chemicals	[2]	[2]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	915,000
Other uses	[1]	114,000
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining	[1]	14,681,000
Fat-splitting	[1]	535,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	2,475,000
Sulphonation	[1]	146,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[1]	5,966,000
Shortening	[1]	[1] 1,124,000
Oleomargarine	[1]	76,000
Other edible uses	[2]	[2]
Soap	[1]	4,123,000
Paint and varnish	[1]	810,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[2] 82,000
Chemicals	[1]	[3] 3,743,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1] 171,000
Other uses	[1]	[8] 8,531,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—		
Sulphonation	[1]	258,000
Soap	[1]	[2]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	1,844,000
Other uses	[1]	[8] 830,000
Grease, not specified—		
Refining	[1]	[1]
Fat-splitting	[1]	6,186,000
Winterizing	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	[2]
Hydrogenation	[1]	[2]
Pressing	[1]	6,546,000
Soap	[1]	34,354,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	1,291,000
Other uses	[1]	[3] 123,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	11,570,000	2,744,000
Oleomargarine	231,000	[2]
Hydrogenation	1,727,000	[2]
Other edible uses	246,000	215,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[2]	46,000
Other uses	[2]	[1]
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining	[1]	[2]
Sulphonation	[1]	28,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[2]
Other uses	[1]	[3] 194,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	230,000
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening	[1]	[2]
Oleomargarine	[1]	255,000
Other edible uses	[1]	[2]
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[2]
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	150,000	[1]
Soap	[1]	66,000
Other uses	58,000	[1]

	Pounds	
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	3,283,000	[1]
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1]
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	121,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	1,229,000
Deodorizing	[1]	3,983,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[1]	[1]
Shortening	[1]	482,000
Oleomargarine	[1]	[1]
Other edible uses	[1]	854,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[3] 235,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[3] 216,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses	[1]	[1]
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	152,761,000	[1]
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	65,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	44,422,000
Deodorizing	[1]	10,054,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[1]	[1]
Shortening	[1]	63,479,000
Oleomargarine	[1]	3,079,000
Other edible uses	[1]	5,477,000
Soap	106,000	[1]
Paint and varnish	343,000	6,959,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	57,000	10,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	2,129,000
Other uses	4,733,000	[5] 5,634,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[2]
Other uses	[1]	[2]
Tung—		
Paint and varnish	[1]	7,259,000
Chemicals	[1]	[2]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[2]
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	427,000
Other uses	[1]	[3] 1,028,000
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	930,000	[1]
Oleomargarine	339,000	[1]
Other edible uses	200,000	[1]
Soap	[1]	110,000
Other uses	[2]	349,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening	[1]	7,291,000
Oleomargarine	[1]	749,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	1,991,000
Other edible uses	[1]	[2]
Other uses	[1]	[2]
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	[2]
Hydrogenation	[1]	[2]
Pressing	2,190,000	[1]
Shortening	866,000	490,000
Other edible	131,000	[1]
Soap	[2]	162,000
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2]
Other uses	[2]	13,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	25,772,000	[1]
Fat-splitting	12,170,000	[1]
Hydrogenation	579,000	[2]
Sulphonation	534,000	[2]
Soap	73,849,000	26,792,000
Lubricants and greases	2,158,000	[2]
Other uses	[6] 6,522,000	134,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	7,947,000
Soap	328,000
Lubricants and greases	537,000
Other uses	[6] 6,352,000
Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	2,273,000
Other uses	[2]
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	[1]
Fat-splitting	[2]
Sulphonation	[1]
Soap	[2]
Paint and varnish	116,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[2]
Other uses	77,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	71,000
Paint and varnish	[2]
Lubricants and greases	[1]
Other uses	244,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Other uses	[2]
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	[1]
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	257,000
Soap	2,166,000
Paint and varnish	19,000
Chemicals	617,000
Lubricants and greases	323,000
Other uses	[1] 1,904,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	19,000
Soap	394,000
Paint and varnish	60,000
Lubricants and greases	409,000
Chemicals	532,000
Other uses	[3] 3,756,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2]
Hydrogenation	[2]
Soap	3,417,000
Paint and varnish	946,000
Lubricants and greases	50,000
Chemicals	1,316,000
Other uses	[8] 8,159,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	10,700,000
Soap	5,039,000
Paint and varnish	27,000
Other uses	[2]

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Refining	7,238,000
Fat-splitting	3,039,000
Hydrogenation	10,298,000
Sulphonation	1,030,000
Pressing	2,189,000
Shortening	[2]
Oleomargarine	191,000
Soap	1,068,000
Paint and varnish	495,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]
Chemicals	3,690,000
Lubricants and greases	1,436,000
Other uses	[8] 36,034,000

[1] Included in "Vegetable oils, not specified," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[2] Included in "Materials not shown separately," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Metals Supply Picture Viewed by SOCMA

Effect on the chemical industry of the present tightness of some metals was discussed by Dr. A. B. Kinzel, president of Union Carbide & Carbon research laboratories, and division vice-president of Carbide's electro metallurgical division at a luncheon meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, held in the Commodore hotel, New York, November 8.

Dr. Kinzel, who is at present chief consultant in metallurgy to the Los Alamos Laboratories and the Argonne National Laboratories of the Atomic Energy Commission, gave the group a long-range, as well as short-range view of the various factors that will influence the availability of metals for new chemical equipment.

One development cited by Dr. Kinzel as having caused some concern is the current restriction on use of columbium, an alloy in steels used chiefly for equipment subjected to severe corrosive action or operating at particularly high temperatures and pressures. This metal now has to be conserved for various defense orders, such as some of the high-temperature alloys used in jet engines.

Its main job is to "wrap up" the carbon in steel to prevent certain types of corrosion. However, in many instances, the same result can be obtained by using an extra-low-carbon stainless steel, or through the use of other stabilizing elements such as titanium.

Other Metals in Good Supply

So far, supplies of most of the other metals, like cobalt, tungsten, manganese, and tin, have been coming in fairly regularly, Dr. Kinzel said; but, of course, all of these are in large measure imported from abroad.

An interesting point that the speaker brought out about iron ore is that, for the first time, it is being shipped from the

—*Continued on page 54*

NWDA Appoints Two Standing Committee Heads

The National Wholesale Druggists Association has announced the appointment of Jean Despres, of Coty, Inc., New York, as chairman of the business program committee, and T. P. Barry, jr., of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, Boston, Mass., as chairman of the association's entertainment committee. These two chairmen will handle arrangement for the 1951 NWDA meeting to be held October 13 to 18 at the Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex.

Newcomb Elected Member Of Fair Trade Committee

E. Allen Newcomb, executive secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, has been elected a member of the steering committee of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, it was announced today November 9 by Dr. John W. Dargavel, bureau chairman. Mr. Newcomb is filling the vacancy left by the death of his father, the late Dr. E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president of the NWDA.

Trade and Industry Law Institute to Meet Today

The Trade and Industry Law Institute will hold its seventh meeting today at 11:30 a. m. at the Roosevelt hotel, New York. The program will consist of four speakers, who will discuss various phases of the subject, "What Did We Learn About Controls in World War II?" Dexter M. Keezer, of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, and Edwin B. George, of Dun & Bradstreet, will serve as co-chairmen.

Perfumers Society to Hear E. Sagarin at Wed. Meeting

The American Society of Perfumers will hold its next regular dinner meeting November 15 at the Advertising Club, 23 Park avenue, New York. Guest speaker will be Edward Sagarin, advertising manager of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, who will discuss "A Glimpse Into the Literature of Perfumery."

N.Y. APhA Meets Tonight

The New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association meets tonight at 8:30 p.m. at Fordham University College of Pharmacy, Bronx, N. Y. Guest speaker will be Dr. Philip A. Boyer, jr., associate director of clinical development of Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y. Dr. Boyer's subject will be "The Development of an Antispasmodic."

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF USING
CONJULIN TO IMPROVE YOUR PRODUCT?

Chemistry as seen through a secretary's eyes

Typewriters used to be finished in shiny black. They did dress up the office—but they also played hob with the office gal's eyes. Light, reflected by the shiny surface, was a cause of eye-strain, irritation and inefficiency.

Not so today. Because of chemistry—the finish on a typewriter is easy on the eyes. Now typewriters have a wrinkle finish. This breaks up the light reflections and enables the secretary to do a better, faster job.

Wrinkle finishes for typewriters are somewhat new. But during the war, wrinkle finishes were a must for instrument panels in planes and similar equipment, where reflected light was an obstacle to efficient operation. Today, wrinkle finishes are applied to a wide range of consumer and industrial products.

How can you get the best wrinkle finish? We say, use CONJULIN* or Conjulin Fatty Acid. This oil dries in 1/5 the time required for high bodied linseed oil—and one of its important characteristics is the excellent wrinkle finish it produces.

We developed CONJULIN at the request of the U.S. Government. We made it by re-arranging the molecular structure of linseed oil —changing the linoleic and linolenic acids into isomeric acids containing double bonds. CONJULIN dries to a hard, flexible film, with great water and alkali resistance—and its rapid drying property suggests advantage to you whether you use air-drying or baking finishes.

If your product can be improved by the use of CONJULIN or Conjulin Fatty Acid—why not have your secretary write us a letter (on her more efficient typewriter with the wrinkle finish) and we'll send you samples and fullest information.

Specifications on
CONJULIN SLOW GEL
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and
CONJULIN FATTY ACIDS
available upon request.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

November 10, 1950

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb 40 - —
above 92.5 C. m.p. dms. works. lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol)

Acetamide (tech. fib., dms lb 45 —

Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .25½- —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
USP bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb 50 —
smaller lots lb 56 —

Acetic anhydride dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .12¾- —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .69½- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .68½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib. dms., works 500 lbs. or more lb 1.50 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 1.75 —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb 1.13 - —
fib. dms., c.l. dlvd lb 1.14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.15 - —

Acetoacetortholuidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .74½- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74½- —

Acetoacetparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 1.90 —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. 43 - —
l.c.l. works lb 45 —

Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb 1.10 1.33

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.83
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. 75 —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech. dms. lb. .31½- —
smaller pkgs lb. .60 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .27 - —
smaller pkgs lb. .53 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb 06 .06½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 16.50 -22.50
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 14.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis. lb. .52 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.

Aconitic 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt. dms., lb. 49 —
smaller lots, dms lb. 49½- .54½

Adipic fib dms., works lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic resub. bbls lb 2.10 —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous (tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —

Battery cbys., c.l., E works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —

Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 43 - —
USP bbls. dms., 100 lbs up lb 54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic bbls., works lb. 1.29 - 1.39

Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 118.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 164.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 169.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 142.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 188.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 193.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 114.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 93.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 139.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 144.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 117.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 163.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 168.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 89.25 - —

Acid, boric, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 98.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 144.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 149.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 122.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 168.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 173.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls lb 1.34 —

Butyric, 99%, dms. c.l. works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 37 —
tankcars, works lb. .35 —

Cacodylic bots lb. 10.00 11.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .31½- .32

Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 2.92 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .036 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .041 - —
tanks, works lb. .031 - —

Chromic 99½-99¾% dms. c.l works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½

USP (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic refd. bots lb 2.50 4.00

Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran. dms., c.l. lb 26½ —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb 27 —
smaller lots lb 27½ —
kgs. lb 28½ —

Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb. higher

USP cryst., dms., c.l. lb 27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb 28 —
smaller lots lb 28½ —
kgs lb 28½ —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb 24½- —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb 25 —
smaller lots lb 25½ —
kgs. lb 26½ —

USP citric acid powder ½c per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. 72 —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .26½- .27¾
double dist., dms lb. .28½- .29¾

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .16 .17¼
double dist., dms lb. .16½- .17¾

Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equaled gal. 1.06 - 1.11
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.09 - 1.14
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —

Acid, cresylic, dom. coaltar 50% above 207°C, tanks, same basis gal. .95 - 1.00
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.11
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 1.14
ret. dms. c.l. same basis. gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 1.00

petroleum, 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
237° C to 265° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .63
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
imported coaltar 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.15 - 1.20

Crotonic fib dms works lb 29 —

Cyanoacetic tech bbls lb 90 1.23

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 -25.00

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D" 2 4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb .14 —

Ethylthexoic, dms., c.l., Works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.52 - —

Folic bots. fib cans, kilo or more gram 2.00 —

Formic 85% cbys. c.l. works lb 13 13¼
l.c.l., works lb. 13½ 14
90%, cbys., c.l. works lb 13½ 14
l.c.l. works lb 14 14½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .33

Gallic, NF VII bbls 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.83 1.87
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.61 - 1.65

Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.37 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.32 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 - .31
dms lb 14 —
kgs. lb 16 —

Glutamic, (neyo, 99%, fiber dms. 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25 lb. lots lb. 2.60 - —

Acid, glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb 2.57 2.59
57%, cbys lb 2.86 —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. 38 —
tech., 48% cbys dlvd E lb 34 .36
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls. works lb 1.00 —
dilute, NF 2%, 5-lb bots lb. 37 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. cyls. works. lb. .19 .19¼
tanks, works lb. .16½- .18
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works lb. 08½ .09
70%, steel dms., works lb 143 .148
Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls lb. 08 .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. 084 —
tanks Belle W Va., 100% basis lb 065 —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb 78 —
J, bbls. works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.65
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
L, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic edible 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .18½- —
smaller lots lb. .19 - —
80% bbls. 20 bbls. or more. lb. 265 .338
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. 19¾ —
10 or less lb. 20¾ —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. 3495 .3549
tech., 22% bbls. r.l., works 100 lbs 5.80 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls c.l., works 100 lbs 10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 —
cbys. works 100 lbs. 11.85 —
NF, 85% cbys lb. .69 .72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87
Lauric, 90-95% dms lb. .30½- .31
60% dms lb. .27½- .28
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2150- .22
water-white, dms lb. .2450- .25
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .32 - .33
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms lb. .45 —
Mandelic NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 - —
Methacrylic dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Molybdic, dms. 85-92% works lb. .86 —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .22½- .24¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .19 - .21
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.40
tanks, works ton. 22.00 -23.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.63
tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.90
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.90
tanks, works ton. 28.00 -30.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., frt. equald lb. 07¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 09¼ 09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. 12¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 14¼ .15¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms., l.c.l. lb. .35 Nom.
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt adjusted kilo. 8.00 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° cbys. c.l., E works 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., E works 100 lbs. 5.40 6.10
38° cbys c.l., E works 100 lbs. 5.50 —
l.c.l., E works 100 lbs. 5.90 6.60
40° cbys c.l., E works 100 lbs. 6.00 6.50
l.c.l., E works 100 lbs. 6.40 7.10
42° cbys. c.l., E works 100 lbs. 6.50 7.00
l.c.l., E works 100 lbs. 6.90 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. 11½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb 13 .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt equald lb 15½ —
l.c.l. same basis lb .17 18

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Abbreviations

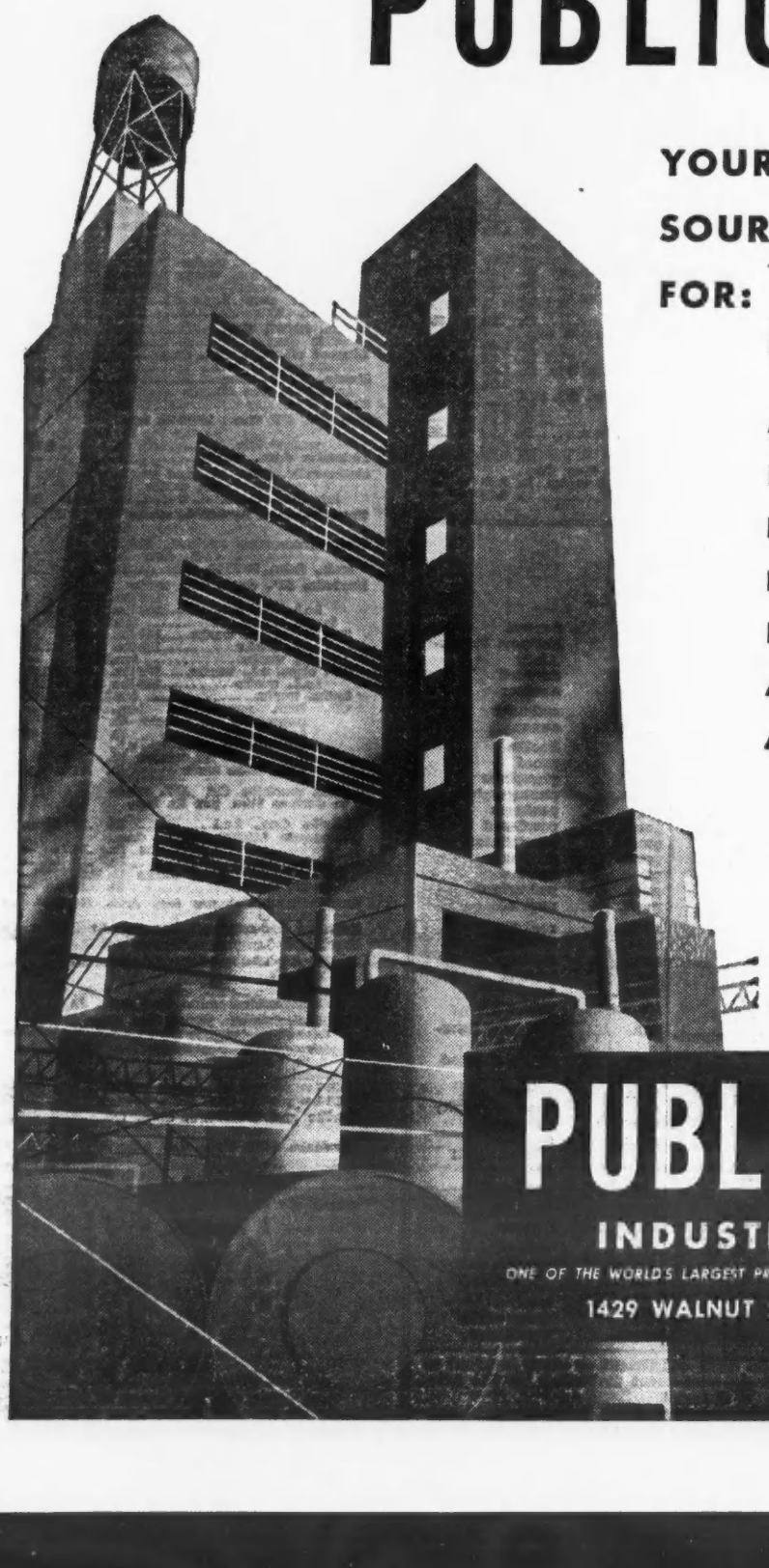
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bgs.	bags	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels			prod.	producer
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime			redist.	redistilled
		frt.	freight	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			s.d.	single distilled
		l.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
com'l	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	vis.	viscosity
cs.	cases			VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum		
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Octoic—Alcohol, Phenylethyl

Acid, octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil red).
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton tots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller tots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16¼
10,000 lbs., works lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .16½- —
Palm oil, white dist. dms lb. .21¼- .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, USP XIV, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
technical, dms lb. 1.74 - —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - 7.50
smaller lots lb. 6.05 - 7.80
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¾ - 13¾
Perchloric 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys. works lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works frt. alld 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, ngs. lb. .65 .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls. lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, natural, dms., works, lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.81
NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. .31 - —
whse. gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, crude, bbls lb. .28 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls. lb. .34 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .42 - —
powder, bbls. lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .62 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - .66
Soybean oil, single, dist., dms. lb. .17½- .18¾
double dist., dms lb. .18 - .19¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .19½- .20¾
single-pressed, bgs lb. .18½- .19¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .21¾- .23
Succinic, purified, crys., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls. works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.s., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be. cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.60
tanks, works ton.16.20 -16.65
Acid, sulphuric 66° Be. cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.85
tanks, works ton.19.85 -20.00
96%, tanks, works ton.21.00 -21.30
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
acid sulphuric, CP, NF prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15½- .16¾
Tannic, tech. dms lb. No prices.
fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.61 - 1.65
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb 1.51 - 1.54
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots lb. .36½- —
100-lb. dms lb. .37½- —
small dms lb. .39½- .41½
imported, kgs. lb. .34 - .36
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb 1.60 - 1.80
tech. bbls. cbys. basis 100% lb 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb 2.00 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls lb. .48 - .52
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - .60
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .24 - .25
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 1.65 - —
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (eggs), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.28 - 1.30
powd., bbls lb. 1.31 - 1.34
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .77 - .80
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l lb. .67½- .72½
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Miss lb. .17¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .15 —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .60 - .88
tech. dms. works, frt equald. lb. .45 .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- .32¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾- .33¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - .30½
synthetic, normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- .12¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .10 - .11
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.20
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .79 - .96½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .83 - 1.05½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .67 - .84½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .69½- .97½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.06½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .85½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½- .97½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.06½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .85½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - .98
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.07
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .86
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - .95½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.04½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .83½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79½- .98½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83½- 1.05½
tanks, same basis gal. .67½- .84½
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - .96½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.05½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .84½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.13 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .92 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .76½- .93½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½- 1.02½
tanks, same basis gal. .6½- .81½
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .82½- 1.01
l.c.l., same basis gal. .56½- 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .70½- .89
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79 - .98½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - 1.07½
tanks, same basis gal. .67 - .86½
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal.17.87 -18.07
l.c.l., same basis gal.17.91 -18.16
tanks, same basis gal.17.75 -17.95
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .77 - .97
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81 - 1.06
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - .85
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal.18.77 -18.97
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.81 -19.06
tanks, same basis gal.18.65 -18.85
Phenylethyl, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb .30 —
dms., c.l., works lb .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb .23 —
tanks, works lb .18 —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .26¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .38½- —
99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .40 - —
Methyl (see Methanol)
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methyl-(isobutyl)
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb 1.70 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal)
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol)
Phenylethyl, cns lb. 1.30 1.60



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Alcohol, polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls	lb.	.65	.70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis	lb.	.60	.68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.09	—
Salicyl (see Saligenin).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl ens, Waverly, N. Y	lb.	.47	—
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.40½	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.38	—
Industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.26½	—
Aldol, 95% dms., works	lb	.15	.16
denaturing grade dms	gal	1.33	1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	1.06	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
Aletris root, bgs	lb.	1.75	- 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib dms	lb.	.76	1.20
Alizarin (see Red Alizarin)			
Alkanet root, nos	lb	.35	.40
Allethrin, 100% dms., 1 to 10 dm lots	lb	45.00	—
smaller lots, works	lb	50.00	-55.00
solution, 20% dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb	9.00	—
10% dms., works	gal.	37.75	- —
2% dms., works	gal	7.75	—
Allspice, tamaica (see Pimento)			
Mexican, bgs., futures	lb.	.19	- .20
Allyl bromide, cryst, 3,000 lbs., works	lb.	.09	—
smaller lots, works	lb	1.05	1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Starch, solid, dms., works	lb.	.51	- —
solution, 40%, dms., works	lb.	.25½	—
Aloe, Cape, cs	lb.	.38	- .39
powdered, cs	lb.	.48	- .49
Curacao, bgs	lb	.35	.36
Socotrine, bgs	lb	.35	.36
Aloin, USP, bbls, dms, kgs	lb	3.50	—
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.77	- —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	- —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib dms, works, frt alld	lb	2.00	2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.37	- —
Alphanicotine sel dms, c.l, works, frt, equald	lb.	.39½	- —
l.c.l., works, frt, equald	lb.	.40	- —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works	gal.	No prices	
Alphaterpineol, dms, l.c.l, dlvd, E.	lb	.17	—
Alphatocopherol, bots	kilo.	350.00	—
Acetate, bots	kilo.	350.00	—
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls	lb	.30	.40
Alum, ammonium, gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	3.30	—
lump, bbls, works	100 lbs	4.05	—
powd, bbls, works	100 lbs	4.20	—
USP, burnt, bbls	lb	.20	.21
hydrous, bbls	lb	.07¾	.08
Potassium, gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.05	—
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs	4.30	—
powd, bbls, works	100 lbs	4.45	—
USP, burnt, bbls	lb.	.20	.21
hydrous, bbls	lb.	.07¾	.08
Potash-chrome, dms	lb.	.17	- —
Soda, bbls, c.l, works	100 lbs	3.25	—
l.c.l, dlvd	100 lbs	4.25	5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs, c.l., works	lb.	.03½	- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)			
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
20% bbls, l.c.l, works	lb.	.10	—
Chloride, anhyd, com'l, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
cryst, com'l, dms., c.l, works	lb	.06½	- —
l.c.l, works	lb.	.06½	- —
NF, gran., dms, works	lb.	.27	.28
solution 32° chys, c.l., works	lb	.03¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.04	—
Fluoride, tech, anhyd, bbls, c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	.13
Formate, basic solution, chys., c.l	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l, works	lb	.10	—
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	59.00	54.00
l.c.l, works	ton	72.00	86.00
light, bgs, dlvd	lb	.17	—
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works	lb.	.21¼	—
contract, works	lb.	.20¼	—
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works	lb.	.18¼	—
contract, works	lb	.17¼	—
dried, USP XII, fib dms, works,	lb	.79½	—
contract, works	lb	.76½	—
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).			
Laurate, precip, bbls	lb.	.38½	—
Linoleate, solid, dms, frt alld	lb.	.39½	
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.19	- —
pigs, 10,000 lbs	lb.	.18	- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld	lb.	.26	- —
Oleate, dms, precip	lb.	.35¼	—
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).			
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- .15
kgs, ton, frt, alld	lb.	.12½	—
smaller lots, frt, alld	lb	.13	.15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld	lb	.32	.33
kgs., frt, alld	lb	.31	—
600 mesh, dms, frt alld	lb.	.35	.37
kgs, frt alld	lb	.34	—
600 mesh, dms, frt, alld.	lb.	.51	- .53
kgs, frt, alld	lb	.50	—
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.			
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd	lb.	.36	- .38
unclassified, dms, frt alld.	lb.	.16	- .17
kgs, frt alld	lb	.15	—
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms	lb.	.59½	—
standard, dms	lb.	.41	- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms	lb.	.97½	—
standard, dms	lb.	.68½	—
rubber comp., dms	lb.	.58½	—
unpolished, standard, dms	lb.	.54½	—
varnish standard, dms	lb.	.59	- —

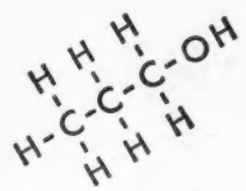
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm, 3c per lb for 10-lb can, and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs, 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.25¼	—
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.36	—
monobasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.36	—
tribasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.36	—
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l. works, 100 lbs.		1.65	—
iron-free, bgs, c.l. works, frt equald	100 lbs	2.75	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	3.15	—
NF, gran, dms. works	lb	.27	.28
powd, dms, works	lb	.32	.33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)			
Ambergris, gray, bots	oz.	8.00	-10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls	lb	1.03	—
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms. works	lb.	.60	—
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb	.42	—
c.l. works	lb	.42½	—
tank works	lb	.40	—
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	5.35	- 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms	lb	6.00	6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer tanks works	ton	74.00	75.00
pure, cyls, extra zone 1	lb	.17	17½
2	lb	.19	19½
3	lb	.21	21½
4	lb	.16	19½
refrigeration tanks, works	ton	76.50	77.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l. works, 100 lbs		3.10	—
l.c.l. works, 100 lbs		3.50	—
tanks works, anhyd basis	ton	80.00	-81.00
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac)			
Sal, gray, bgs, c.l. works, frt equald, 100 lbs.		7.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.		7.40	- —
white, gran, bgs, c.l. works, 100 lbs		4.60	—
l.c.l. works, 100 lbs		6.25	—
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis	ton	75.00	-80.00

Alcohol, Polyvinyl—Ammonium Thiocyanate

Ammonium acetate, purified, dms	lb.	.39	- .40
reagent, jars	lb.	.61	- .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs, frt alld	lb.	.80	- —
smaller lots, frt alld	lb.	.81	- 1.09
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	309.50	- —
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	372.50	- —
less ton lots, ex whse	ton.	377.50	- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
Bichromate, bbls., works	lb.	.33	- .36
Bifluoride, dms, dlvd	lb	.18	18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls	lb.	.36	- .39
dms.	lb.	.39	- .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher.			
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms	lb.	.20	- .21
Chloride, tech (see Ammoniac, sal).			
USP, gran, bbls, dms	lb.	.18	.19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls	lb.	.73	—
dms	lb	.80	.83
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)			
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).			
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb	2.40	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.01	- 4.11
Linoleate, plastic, 80% dms., works	lb.	.40½	—
kgs., works	lb.	.42½	—
25% dms, frt, alld	lb	.21½	—
tech, bbls, works	lb.	.37	—
dms, works	lb.	.39	—
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs	lb.	.83	—
metal grade, kgs	lb.	.90	—
tech grade, bbls, kgs	lb.	.80	—
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, eastern, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point	ton.	63.00	—
33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles	ton.	71.55	—
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, domestic, bgs., western works,	ton.	58.00	—
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va	ton	46.00	—
Oleate, dms, precip	lb	23¼	—
Oxalate, fine gran, dms	lb	.25	.31
Pentaborate, gran, bbls., c.l. works	ton.	219.50	- —
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	282.50	- —
less ton lots, ex whse	ton.	287.50	- —
Ammonium pentaborate, powder, $10 per ton higher			
Perchlorate, kgs, works	lb	.50	.75
Persulphate, kgs	lb	25½	23¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¾	- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls, dms	lb	.40	—
tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb	.08	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.08½	—
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	1.34	1.35
Silicofluoride, dms, works	lb	.12	.13
Sulphamate, bbls, dms, works	lb	.18	.20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens	ton.	32.00	-37.00
converters', Gulf and Atlantic ports	ton.	43.00	-49.50
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100% dms, c.l. works,	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, dlvd or frt alld	lb.	.09	—
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)			
Thiocyanate, tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- .18
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- .20

CELANESE* n-PROPYL ALCOHOL



lower cost...greater volume

Celanese production of n-propyl alcohol is now meeting large-scale demands. This straight chain alcohol—applicable to processes where its characteristic excellent solvent action and miscibility can be used to advantage—is available for shipment in drum or tank car amounts.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

MOLECULAR WEIGHT		60.09
COLOR		water white
ODOR		characteristic alcohol-like odor
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	20°/4° C	0.8036
DISTILLATION RANGE	ASTM °C	2° including true boiling point
WEIGHT PER GALLON	20° C	6.7 lbs.
SOLUBILITY		soluble in water and practically all organic solvents
FLASH POINT	open cup	90° F
BOILING POINT	1 atm.	97.15° C
FREEZING POINT		—127° C
ABSOLUTE VAPOR PRESSURE	20° C	14.5 mm mercury
RELATIVE EVAPORATION RATE		1.3 (butyl acetate=1)

If you are looking for an improvement in your products, or short cuts in processing, the straight chain advantages of n-propyl alcohol are worth investigation. n-Propyl alcohol allows the solvent user greater solvent formulation freedom and can be used as a replacement and extender for higher alcohols. Call or write for additional information and specifications and a copy of the newly published Celanese Chemical Brochure.

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA,
Chemical Division, Dept. 56-K,
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Celanese*

U. S. P. FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde, one of the most important products in the growing family of Celanese Organic Chemicals, is now offered in greater volume. This high quality, U.S.P. chemical is sold commercially as Formalin, a water white solution containing 40% formaldehyde by volume, 37% by weight. It is obtainable in both methanol inhibited and uninhibited grades.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ACIDS • ALCOHOLS • ALDEHYDES • GLYCOLS • KETONES • PLASTICIZERS • SOLVENTS

Ammonium Thioglycollate—Bismuth Subsalicylate

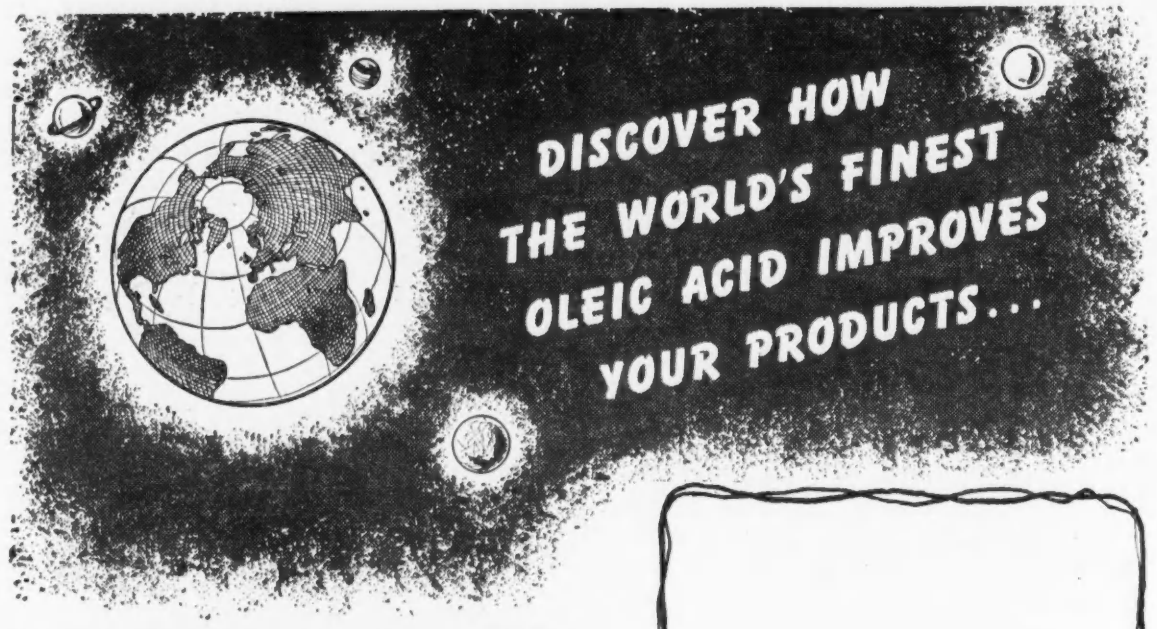
Ammonium thioglycollate, commercial, 100% basis, cbys	lb.	1.40	1.60
highly purified, same basis	lb.	1.70	1.90
Thiosulphate cryst. jars works	lb.	.32	—
Amphetamine citrate dextro hots	lb	36 00	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb	6.50	—
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic hots	lb.	36.00	—
monobasic, hots	lb	34.00	—
dextro-laevo dms	lb	6 50	—
Phosphate dextro dibasic hots	lb	36 00	—
dextro-laevo dibasic dms	lb	6 50	—
monobasic, dms	lb.	6.25	—
Sulphate, dextro dms	lb	36 00	—
dextro-laevo dms	lb	6.50	—
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¾	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23	—
ex pentane dms. c.l., frt and E. of Miss R	lb.	16	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	17	—
tanks, same basis	lb	15	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).			
Butyrate dms	lb	90	1 00
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms	lb.	1.60	2.05
Nitrite USP hots	lb	1 75	1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms	lb.	.80	.85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.18	1.40
Angelica root dom. bls	lb	65	70
imported, bls	lb.	.75	.85
Angostura bark, bls	lb.	.48	.50
Aniline oil, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld	lb.	.17	.17½
t.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.18	.18½
tanks, works, frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
Salt, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28	—
Anise, Argentine, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Chinese, star, bgs	lb.	.23	.24
Cyprus, ngs	lb.	.20	20½
Czech, bgs	lb.	.15	.15½
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.16½	.17
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.15	Nom.
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.14¾	.15
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms	lb.	2.00	2.45
Annatto powder, dms	lb.	.24	.25
Seed, bgs	lb.	.16	.19
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	—
90%, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.80	.83
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)			
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb.	.32	—
cases, c.l., mines	lb.	.32½	—
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31	—
Trichloride, pails, works	lb.	.34	.36
solution, cbys	lb.	.33¼	.34
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs. frt. alld., dlvd	lb.	.24	.24½
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)			
Antipyrene, USP, dms	lb.	2.35	2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots	oz.	23.20	23.70
Archil extract bbls	lb	No stocks.	
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb.	.18	.19
Arecoline hydrobromide NF bots.	oz.	5.00	5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms.	kilo.	70.00	90.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity)		17.00	—
Arnica, flowers, bls	lb.	.45	.50
root, bls	lb.	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb.	.14	.16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt	lb.	.80	.90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls	lb.	No stocks.	
Trioxide, USP, dms	lb.	.40	—
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	.08
Asafetida, cs	lb.	.32	.35
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.50	.53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	940.00	960.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	485 00	492 00
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	400.00	—
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton.	313.00	—
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	267 00	—
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	249.50	—
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	231.00	—
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	124.00	—
4M, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	124.00	—
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	111 50	141.00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	111.50	—
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	88.00	—
5K, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton.	88.00	—
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	84.00	—
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	78.50	79.00
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton.	58.00	59 00
7D, c.l. 30 tons), mines	ton.	52.00	52 50
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton.	49 00	49.50
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	41.50	42.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	35.00	35.50
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	30.50	31 00
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	29.50	30.00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	28.00	28.50
7RF, c.l (30 tons), mines	ton.	30.50	31.00
7TF, c.l (30 tons), mines	ton.	30.50	31.00
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	19.00	27 00

Prices quoted above are in U S. funds. Add $4 per ton for t.c.l lots

Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	09	—
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery	gal.	09½	10
Asphaltum, gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 270°-295° F fusing point, c.l., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines	ton.	37.00	—
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point not uniform, c.l., bgs., Colo. mines	ton.	34.00	—
jet, c.l., bgs., Colo. mines	ton.	34.00	—
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½	—
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks tankwagon refinery	ton.	22.00	—
80-300 penetration tanks, tank wagon, refinery	ton.	21.00	—
Atropine, USP, bots	oz.	9.75	10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots	oz.	5.75	6.35

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units	vial	42	—
10,000 units	vial	80	—
50,000 units	vial	2.88	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs	lb	1.35	1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root)			
Barberry, root bark, bgs	lb.	.40	.45
tree bark, bgs	lb	40	.45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms	lb.	4.50	—
Sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.75	4.77
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton.	80.00	85.00
smaller lots, works	ton.	90.00	93.00
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb.	25½	31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms	lb	.17	.18
tech., crystals, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	100.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
Chromate, ngs (or equald	lb	.31½	.32
Dioxide, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
Hydrate crystals, bgs	lb	09	09½
Hydroxide, anhyd. bbls., works	lb.	.19	—
Iodide, bots	lb.	6.14	—
Monoxide (see Oxide)			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.13	—
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
c.l. works	lb	11½	—
Peroxide (see Dioxide).			
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	.41
Sulphate tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)			
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.13	.13½
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	70 00	—
Barium-potassium chromate, dms. c.l., frt alld	lb	20	—
t.c.l. works	lb	21	—
tech., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	90 00	—
t.c.l. works	ton	100 00	—
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton	9 40	12 50
Barytes, water-grd, paper bgs, c.l. St. Louis	ton.	37.60	37.85
ex whse, N. Y.	ton.	53.45	61.75
Southern off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	19.00	—
95.75% bgs. mines	ton.	20 00	—
Bauxite bulk mines	ton	8 50	10 00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)			
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Root, bls.	lb.	.40	.41
Bentonite 200 mesh, bgs, works	ton.	12.00	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.70	.75
tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.47	.52
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.22	.23½
Benzene (see Benzol). Hexachloride, 99% gamma (somer (see Lindane) tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit	lb.	.02	—
t.c.l., works, unit	lb.	.0210	—
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.02¾	—
t.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.0295	—
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.03¼	—
t.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.0335	—
Benzidine base bbls	lb	1.02	—
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.85	—
Benzocaine, dms.	lb.	3.50	3.62
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.31	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.30	—
Chicago district	gal.	.30	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.30	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.30	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.30	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.32	—
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.32	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.30	—
Minaqua, Colo	gal.	.30	—
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.30	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.30	—
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.32	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.30	—
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.30	—
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.30	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.30	—
Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.30	1.60
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald.	lb.	.18	.20
Benzoyl chloride cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq	lb.	.20½	.21
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21½	.22
Peroxide pure, fib cfns., works.	lb.	.90	1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.60	.70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.80	—
Chloride tech. cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	19½
t.c.l. same basis high grade 2c higher.	lb	20	20½
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.00	4.00
Formate, cns	lb.	1.60	2.10
Propionate, bots	lb	1.35	1.65
Salicylate, bots	lb.	1.65	1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots	lb	1.80	2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots	lb	8.90	9.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns	lb	35 00	36.25
Hydrochloride, bots	lb.	35.00	36.25
Sulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	36 25
Berberis root, bls	lb	35	40
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works	lb	90	—
Betanaphthol resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.77	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.30½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
Benzoate fib dms., works	lb	1.70	—
Salicylate, dms	lb	5 00	—
Betanaphthylamine tech., bbls., works	lb.	90	—
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb	1 60	—
Betapicolin, 98%, dms., works	lb.	.95	—
Beth root, bls	lb	45	50
Biotin, cryst	gram	10.00	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.65	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.25	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	2.17	—
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.47	4.85
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	4.32	4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms	lb.	3.22	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	—
Subgallate, NF, fib, dms	lb.	3.15	—
Subiodide, fib. dms	lb.	3.37	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb	2.65	—
Subsalicylate, USP dms	lb.	3.50	—



Lowest Linoleic Acid Content Available!

EMERSOL 233 L L ELAINE

Typical Fatty Acid Composition

Polyunsaturated Acids 3.9%
Monounsaturated Acids 90.0%
Saturated Acids (by difference) 6.1%

Through advanced processing techniques, Emery has made available commercially, a low linoleic oleic acid possessing these unique and outstanding features:

—maximum resistance to oxidation
—blandest odor
—maximum resistance to rancidity
—unique and uniform composition
—highest color & odor stability
—low titer

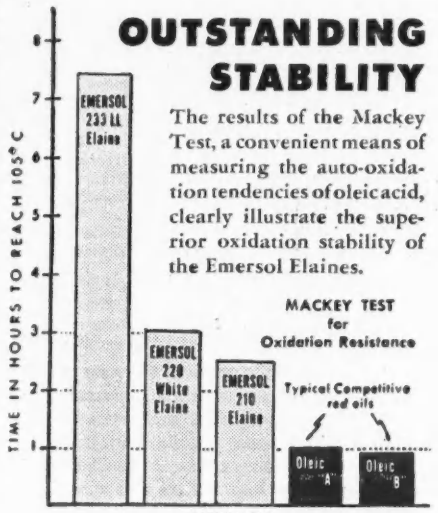
Now you can get the benefits of this purest oleic acid for only 1 cent over regular double-distilled grades. Ideally suited for odorless shampoos, stable soaps, pharmaceuticals, pure esters, textile specialties, Emersol 233 L L Elaine is also a superior replacement for Olive Oil fatty acids.

As indicated by the Mackey Test, all regular grades of Emersol Elaines, single and double distilled, also exhibit superior stability. For this reason, manufacturers prefer an Emery oleic above all others.

See for yourself how the Emersol Elaines can make your products better . . . stay better, longer. Next time . . . buy Emery!

OUTSTANDING STABILITY

The results of the Mackey Test, a convenient means of measuring the auto-oxidation tendencies of oleic acid, clearly illustrate the superior oxidation stability of the Emersol Elaines.



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CINCINNATI 2, OHIO

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Schibley & Ossmann, Inc., 33 Public Square, Cleveland 13, Ohio
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Export Dept.: 5035 RCA Bldg., New York 20, New York

Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs. bbls. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .14¾- .22½
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0950- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1550- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., or whse lb. .1250- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .077 - .33
Mineral, bgs. works lb. 0160- 0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .30 - .32
root, bls lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. 65 - 75
Tree bark, bls lb. .30 - .33
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -140.00
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
pulp 66⅔% bbls c.l. works ton.69.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 75.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs unit-ton. 8.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 8.50 - —
soluble, bgs., cs lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .50 - .63
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn and N.C., E of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb 1.05 —
Celestial bbls, same basis lb 15 16
Chinese bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80% bbls., same basis lb 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner bbls., same basis lb 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Peacock, fugitive 100% color strength, same basis lb 60 .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic bbls., same basis lb 3.75 - —
tungstic lb 4.00 - —
Potash CP bbls same basis lb 51 —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
soluble bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type dry or pulp bbls same basis lb 25 .26½
jobbing type dry bbls. same basis lb. 14 —
regular types dry or pulp bbls. same basis lb. .20 - .30½
Victoria toner, molybdic bbls lb 3.75 —
Tungstic bbls lb 3.75 —
Violet toner, molybdic bbls same basis lb 1.24 —
Tungstic bgs. same basis lb 2.60 2.70
Blue dry colors divd prices ½c higher Ala, Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss N C, S C., Tenn. Tex (El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1 6c higher. Pac Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate)
Bolde leaves bls lb 09 12
Bone raw, bulk, Chicago ton 75.00 —
junk, bulk, same basis ton 50.00 52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos. bgs. E works ton 62.50 —
Chicago, works ton 62.50 -
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., E works ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.60.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos bgs. E works ton 62.50 - —
Chicago works ton 62.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D)
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves bls lb 15 16
Borage flowers bls lb 40 45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —

Borax, granular, 99½%, bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 .23
Borneol, ens. lb. 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyannacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .30 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .23 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.35 5.75

Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., ens., dms., works. lb. .50 - .60
moulding, ens., dms., works. lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, ens., dms., works lb. 95 1.10
radiator, cans dms works lb 60 65
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .3015- 3040
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 -
powdered lb. .13 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .12
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .05¼ .06½
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05½ .07½
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y lb. .06¼- .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .08½
raw, American bgs., same basis. lb. .04¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs. same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, ens., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, ens., 100 ozs. oz. .30 —
Bryonia root, bls lb 29 .33
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .14 - .16
cut and sifted, bls lb. .20 - .22
Berries, bgs lb 80 90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26

Bismuth-Ammonium Citrate—Butyric Ether

Butadiene, cyls., refinery lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - 30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- .34¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- .33¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .30½
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb 41½ —
l.c.l., works lb 42 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate dms. c.l. frt alld E of Rockies lb 42½ —
l.c.l. same basis lb 43½- —
tanks, same basis lb 41 —
Laurate dms works lb 42 —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb 60 —
Oleate reid, dms l.c.l. works lb 52 —
Phenylacetate dms lb 2.00 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Stearate dms. c.l. frt alld E of Rockies lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
Butylamine, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49¾- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

ALCAN MAGNESIA "90"

a high grade magnesia for the manufacture of...

1 Magnesium oxychloride and oxysulphate type of flooring
2 Refined magnesia chemicals requiring a high magnesia content material
3 Magnesium bisulphite liquor for the pulp and paper industry
4 Magnesium metal
5 Insulation —
85% magnesia for pipe insulation
Periclase for high temperature electrical insulation
6 Basic refractories — both chrome-magnesia and periclase for metallurgical and other processes.
7 Fertilizer — for magnesia deficient soils

Alcan's Magnesia "90" is derived from the mineral brucite ($Mg(OH)_2$) which occurs in unusual form in deposits near Wakefield, Que. Although brucite exists elsewhere in commercial quantities, it is only from the Wakefield deposits that it can be recovered as a high grade magnesia concentrate having a unique granular structure.

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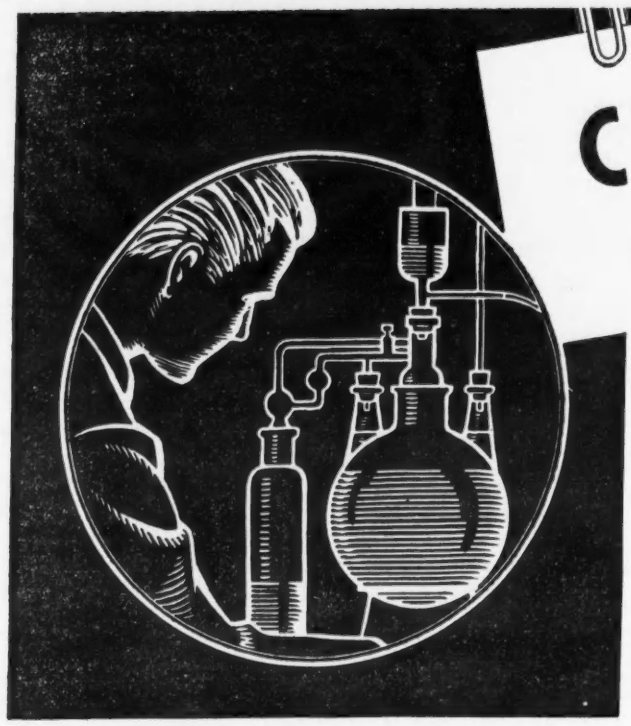
New York
Buenos Aires Sao Paulo

Cacao Butter—Cellulose Acetate

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.40 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine natural, USP cryst. dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 4.75 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs or more lb 5.00 - —
Synthetic USP cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 3.80 - —
anhydrous dms 100 lbs or more lb 4.00 - —
Citrated USP dms. 100 lbs or more lb 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide bots lb 6.70 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. .48 - .50
Calamine, USP dms lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs lb. .28 - .30
imported bleached bls lb .70 Nom.
peeled bls lb .30 .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate dealers dms. c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .80 - 1.00
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l. dlvd ton 121.00 —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton 52.00 -82.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank-cars ton 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton 32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls lb. .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½- .30
Cyanide, dms dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 .50
Gluconate, N.A. bbls., ems lb. 65 - 72
USP, bbls dms lb. 58 .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. 90 —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm. 25.25 -29.85
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis, cs. 21.00 -23.00
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms lb. .80 .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .37 - —
smaller quantities, works lb. .38 - .44
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¼- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .64 - .65
Phosphate, dibasic, USP bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade, bgs., 15 tons wks. ton 105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton 115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton 125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate bgs. works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .25¼- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l. works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, precip ctns., c.l., works. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - .39
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .55 - .80
Calomel, USP, fine powd. dms. lb 1.97 1.98
reg. powd., dms lb 1.82 - —
Camphene, dms. incl., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.60 -15.60
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 14.90 -17.25
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 12.50 -13.50
chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated NF dms., kgs lb. 2.75 2.85
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 .55
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 .93
Camphor, synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .45½- —
smaller lots lb. .46 - .56
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .51 - —
smaller lots lb. .52 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .78 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. .75 - .85
powd., bxs. lb. .90 - 1.05
Russian, bgs. lb 3.85 3.90
powd. bxs. lb 4.00 4.10
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper lb. 4.00 6.50
from African pepper lb. 5.75 6.75
Caramel coloring NF bbls gal. 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch lb. .15¾- .16
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb 1.55 —
bbls., same basis lb 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 70 —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms. c.c., works frt. alld to competitive points lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
5-gal dms. c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, c.p., dms., works lb. .10 - .11
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .09½- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .102 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- .08¼
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs lb. 3.30 - 3.85
bold, cs lb. 3.75 - 3.80
medium, cs lb. 3.40 - 3.45
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 4.00 Nom.
Ceylon, cs. lb. 3.40 Nom.
Guatemala, cs lb. 3.95 - 4.00
Indian, cs lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Mangalore, cs lb. 3.65 - 3.70
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 3.30 - 3.40
Ceylon, bgs lb. 3.20 - 3.25
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No 40 NF bulk 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb 5.50 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 5.65 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg 2.00 - —
gram quantities gm 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .40 - —
dry powder 3,330 A units per gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. cn cn. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb. 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.86 - —
8,800 A units, per gram, tins, works milli units. .18 - —
dms., works milli units. .16 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli units. .24 - —
Carvol, bots. lb 8.75 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .36 - .38
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .36 - .37
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .39½- .41¼
imp. acid-precip., ground 100 bgs. or more, ex-dock lb. .34¼- .34½
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex-dock lb. .35 - .36
Cashew nut shell, liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm lots same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, rolls, Batavia, longstick, bls. lb. .25 - .26
broken, bls lb. .19 - .20
afloat, bls lb. .18 - .18½
shortstick, afloat, bls lb. .15 - .15½
China, Canton, Kwangsi, select, cs lb. .13¾- .13½
broken, bls lb. .12 - .12½
afloat lb. .11½- .12
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .16 - .16½
broken, bls lb. .15 - .15½
unscraped, bls. lb. .14½- —
broken, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .31 - .32
afloat lb. .30 - —
medium, bls lb. .36 - .37
Oct.-Nov. shipment lb. .35 - —
thin, bls lb. .50 Nom.
Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 180.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns lb 7.00 -30.00
artificial, cns. lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Catechol, CP, cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip leaves, bls lb. .76 - .80
Celery seed, French, bgs., afloat lb. .35 - .36
Indian, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - .38
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .51
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .49 - .54
extrusion compounds, transluscent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .49



CHOLINE

Calco

Choline, long recognized as a member of the vitamin B complex, has recently become established as a valuable therapeutic agent in the treatment of cirrhosis of the liver and associated hepatic disturbances.

Medical opinion currently favors the concept that Choline may also be of value in the prevention, and possibly also the treatment, of certain disturbances of fat and cholesterol transport associated with the development of atherosclerosis and what is sometimes considered its sequel, arteriosclerosis.

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Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
(powder, micro crystal and Calcomites)
Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal, micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal, micro crystal and Calcomites)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Sulfabenzamide
(powder, micro crystal and Calcomites)
Sodium Sulfabenzamide
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Citrate, Tri
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and sodium salt)
Folic Acid
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid N.F.
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid
(and sodium salt)
Phenothiazine N.F.
(regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Propylthiouracil
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U. S. P.
Saligenin
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

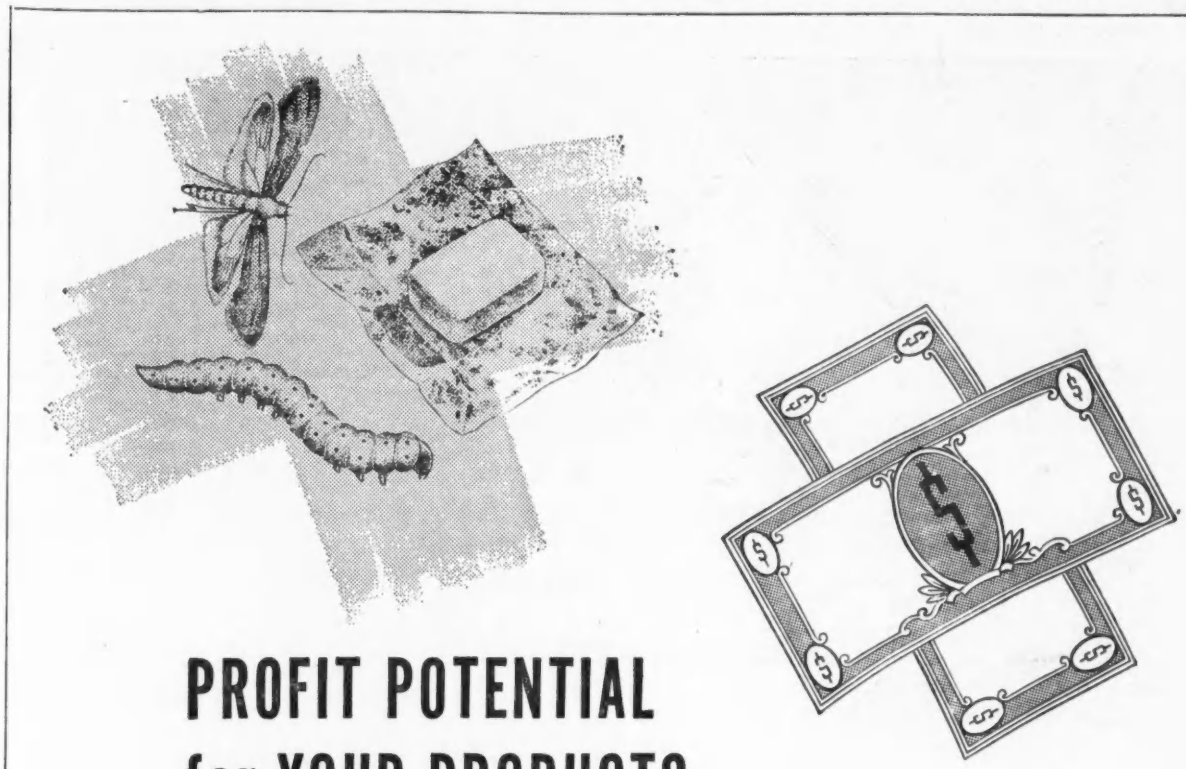
*In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.54	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.55	—
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.50	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.51	—
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.52	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.53	—
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.52	.55
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.53	.56
43% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.57	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.58	—
molding composition plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black dms l.c.l. frt alld.	lb.	56	61
regular black dms l.c.l. same basis	lb.	44	48
variegations dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	61	66
Triacetate flake ctns works, frt allwd on 100 lbs or more	lb.	47	—
Cerium hydrate dms works	lb	1 25	—
Oxalate NF bbls bgs works	lb	70	79
Oxide optical grade bgs under 100 lbs works	lb	2.25	—
bgs 100-lb lots works	lb	1 85	—
Chalk precip cosmetic dentifrice drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0295-	.035
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.0395-	.05
paint bgs c.l works	ton	40 00	
papermakers bgs c.l. works	ton	32 50	40 00
rubber makers bgs c.l. works	ton	40 00	
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs	lb.	.85	1.00
Roman, bls	lb.	.80	.85
Charcoal activated USP fib dms. c.l. works	lb	29	.32
5-ton lots, works	lb	26½	32½
smaller lots works	lb	27	50
Bone NF bbls	lb	23	—
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l. works	ton	51 80	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	49 80	—
granular bgs. incl. c.l works	ton	46 80	59 00
lump, bgs., extra, returnable c.l., works	ton	41 80	45 00
bulk, c.l., works	ton	38 20	43 50
Pinewood gran powd. ogs. c.l. works, South	ton	40 00	—
c.l. works	ton	40 00	50 00
lump bgs. c.l. works South	ton	40 00	—
l.c.l., works South	ton	40 00	50 00
bulk c.l. works South	ton	30 00	—
Chestnut extract 25% tannin bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0450-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0485-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0373-	—
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0972-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1032-	.1142
China clay, dom. dry-grd. air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs c.l works	ton	12 50	13 00
l.c.l. works	ton	13 50	14 00
bulk, c.l. works	ton	9 50	10 00
200 mesh bgs., c.l. works	ton	10 00	12 00
l.c.l. works	ton	11 00	16 00
wet grd., silk-bolt. 99½%, 325 mesh bulk c.l. works	ton	13 00	—
paper bgs c.l. works	ton	16 00	—
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me.	gross ton	19.00	40 00
powd. ogs. c.l. ex dock	net ton	35 00	45 00
l.c.l. ex whse	net ton	45 00	60 00
Chloral, tech. 94% min dms. c.l. works	lb	23	—
l.c.l. works	lb	24	—
tanks, works	lb	21	—
Hydrate USP jars	lb	1.05	1 10
Chloramine NF bbls works	lb	75	1 00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms. pails, c.l. works	lb.	65	—
l.c.l. works	lb	70	75
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	75	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	80	85
Chlorinated paraffin dms. frt alld.	lb.	.12½	.13¼
Rubber standard ctns. c.l. works	lb	42	—
l.c.l. works	lb	43	—
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.0834-	—
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points	lb.	.1014-	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		2.70	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.20	—
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		3.80	—
1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		4.40	—
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	18	.20
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	16	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	.35
Chloro-o-toluidine bbls	lb	1.38	—
Chlorophyll, 4% oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, pails, tins	lb	3.75	4.25
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.50	—
cyls., 130 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.95	—
100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.22	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	8.50	—
5-lb pkg.	lb	9 00	—
1-lb pkg.	lb	9 50	—
Choline bitartrate fib dms. frt. adjusted	lb	2.30	2.55
Chloride fib dms. same basis	lb	2.30	2.55
Dihydrogen citrate fib dms. same basis	lb	2.30	2.55
Chromium acetate powd 72% Cr bbls works	lb	No stocks	
solut., 7½% bbls., works	lb.	.0812-	—
cbys	lb.	.1014-	—
8½% bbls., works	lb.	.09	—
cbys	lb.	.1034-	—
Fluoride bbls., works	lb	4412	—
Green (see Green chrome)			
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)			
Oleate solid, bbls	lb	49	—
Trioxide USP bots	lb	82	—
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)			
Chrysarobin USP bots	lb	7 65	9 29
Cinchona bark NF red, quill, 20-inch, cs	lb	1.26	Nom.
broken bgs	lb	40	45
yellow broken bgs	lb.	32	35
Cinchonidine cryst. cns. 100 ozs.	oz.	71	72
Sulphate, cns. 100 ozs	oz.	37	40½
Cinchonine cryst cns. 100 ozs.	oz.	57	65
Sulphate NF cns. 100 ozs	oz	30½	42
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3 70	4 05
Standard density dms. same basis	lb	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen sodium dms. frt. adjusted	lb	4.50	4 85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)			
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	1.26
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.32	.33
Citral, bots, cns	lb.	5.50	6.50
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	4.35	7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	3.40	3.50
Civet, bots	oz	4.00	13.00
artificial, bots	lb.	13 75	15 00
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb.	.26	.26½
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	.25	.25½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs	lb.	.95	1.00
imported ogs	lb	No stocks	
CMC, purified, high vis. ctns., 20,000 lbs or over works, frt alld	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots same basis	lb.	.59	.69
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs or over works, frt alld	lb.	.54	—
smaller lots same basis	lb.	.56	66
tech low and medium vis dms., c.l works frt alld	lb.	41	—
l.c.l. works	lb	43	—
Coaltar coal gas water gas crude, resale dms c.l ex-whse.	gal.	.24	—
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.26	—
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.1412-	—
refd resale bbls c.l. ex whse	gal.	.25	—
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.27	—
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.15	—
Cobalt acetate bbls dlvd	lb	9312	—
Carbonate 46% powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.65	—
Chloride, 24.5% Co. kgs., works	lb.	.9114-	—
Hydrate 60.3% Co bbls	lb	2 13	—
Linoleate, liquid, 6% Co. dms	lb.	.4834-	—
fused, 8½%, Co, dms	lb.	.58	—
Metal 97.99% kgs ex wns.	lb	1.80	—
under 90 lbs ex whse	lb	1 82	1 87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms	lb.	.3834-	—
Nitrate, 20.4% Co, bbls	lb	7834-	—
Oxide black kgs	lb	1 52	—
Cobalt phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.3114-	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms.	lb.	.2314-	—
Sulphate, bgs. 21% Co. kgs	lb.	1.05	—
Cocaine USP cns. 100-oz	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride cns 100-oz lots	oz	11 75	—
Cochineal, gray bgs	lb	67	.68
silver Teneriffe bgs	lb	69	70
Cocillana bark ogs	lb	16	12
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.7012-	.72
Codeine NF cns 100 ozs	oz	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns. 100 ozs	oz	11.85	—
Phosphate, USP cns., 100 ozs	oz	10.25	—
Sulphate USP cns 100 ozs	oz	10 75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil codliver)			
Cohosh black root bls	lb	20	.25
Blue, root, bls	lb.	.17	.18
Colchicine USP bots, cns	oz	79.00	85 00
Colchicum root bls	lb	60	70
Seed bgs	lb	1.10	1.20
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.26	—
Flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.2712-	—
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.20	.22
Colombo root, bls	lb	13	.15
Coltsfoot leaves bgs	lb	30	35
Condurango bark, bgs	lb.	.20	.24
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.85	1.15
Copper acetate cupric bbls, works	lb	26	—
smaller containers works	lb	29	.30
Carbonate, 53%, bgs., works	lb.	.22	.2312
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.3212-	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.2134-	—
Citrate USP 5-lb bots	lb	2.40	—
Cyanide, tech., bbls	lb.	.523	.543
Gluconate, cns., dms	lb.	3.00	3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt, alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.2712-	.28
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd	lb.	.2412-	—
Naphthenate liquid 8% Cu, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.2434-	—
Nitrate tech cryst bbls works	lb	2514	—
Oleate liquid 8.5% Cu bbls	lb	27	—
solid 10% Cu, bbls	lb	39	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.35	.38
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l.	lb.	.37	.39
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	.45
Oxychloride sulphate bgs. frt alld	lb.	2414	Nom
Quinolate fib dms	lb	3 50	—
Resinate precip dms. frt alld	lb.	.2314-	—
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.4412-	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.95	9.95
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.95	10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1470-	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.95	—
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.2435-	—
l.c.l., works		.2385-	—
USP, gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.1470-	.26
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.50	2.75
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports	ton.	232.50	—
Pacific ports	ton.	227.50	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.16	.1614
afloat, bgs	lb.	.15	—
Italian, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.22	.24



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SANTOPHEN* 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Tech.)
TRICHLOROBENZENE, Technical
NIFOS*-T (Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate, Tech. For agricultural use only)
NIRAN* (Parathion. For agricultural use only)

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2,4-D SODIUM SALT
2,4-D ISOPROPYL ESTER
2,4,5-T ACID
2,4,5-T ISOPROPYL ESTER
SANTOBRITE* (Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Tech.)
SANTOPHEN 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Tech.)

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Corn Sugar—Dihydrostreptomycin Hydrochloride

Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.44 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.72 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.87 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb 15 .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF cryst., dms. 50 lbs. or more lb 1.68 - —
gran. powd. dms. 50 lbs or more lb 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark bls lb. 26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1 75 —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk Mem phis ton.69.50 - —
Coumarin, NF, cns lb 3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Craneshill root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .31½- .32½
Creosote, coaltar crude tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
NF, beechwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.25 - —
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. .95 - —
Pinewood, dms gal 31 .35
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.70 - —
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald, lb. .138 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .141 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1410- —
tanks, same basis lb. .125 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .148 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .151 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .148 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .26 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls lb. .50 - .60
Cumene dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .23 - .23½
Morocco, bgs lb. No stocks.
Syrian, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .06¾- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton 46.50 - —
ton.46.50 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton. 2.25 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26¼- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tanks, works lb. .36½- —
Cyclopropane, USP 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl.40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls, c.l., works frt equald, lb. .43 - .48
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .60
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - .66
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .35 - .37
Dandelion root, bls lb. .55 - .60
DDD, tech., fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb .49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .34 - .36
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .38
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton.44.15 -55.75
Rock, 14½ %P, paper bgs., works ton.45.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd lb. .42 - —
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms lb.30.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Chicago, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.84 - —
Chicago, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.04 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.94 - —
Chicago, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.54 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.69 - —
Chicago, c.l. 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, domestic bgs lb. .09½- .10
imported, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Dextrose, USP dms lb. .17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 —
tech., bots, works lb 3.00 —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.75 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.50.00 -52.00
California ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton.62.00 - —
California ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- .36¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- .37¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - .35
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .49¾- —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .39¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works lb. .61½- —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works lb. 75 80
Dichlorod:phenyldichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .047 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .41¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .57 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55¼- —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .28 - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .21½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .61½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .62½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .59¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo.240.00 -300.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram.12.50 -18.00
powd., bots oz.25.00 -30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms lb. .85 - 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 - —
Diglycol, taurate, dms lb. No prices.
Oleate, dms. lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. No prices.
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate hospitals vials, gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 - —

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

NATIONAL N QUALITY

Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane—Dyes. Coaltar, General Use

Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms	lb	85	1.00
smaller containers	lb	1.03	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
tanks, works	lb.	.07½	—
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.39¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—
Di-isopropylamine dms. c.l., frt alld	lb.	.49¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Diliseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.14	.14½
Dimethyl chloroacetal dms., c.l., works	lb	53	—
l.c.l. works	lb	55	—
tanks works	lb	51	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.78¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.79¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.77	—
Sulphate 55 gal ret dms. c.l. works	lb	15	—
l.c.l. works	lb	16	—
10-gal ret tins, works	lb	40¼	—
Dimethylamine 25%-40% dms., el. works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	.38
l.c.l. works basis 100%	lb.	.37½	.38½
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb	32	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	1.43	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.45	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	1.40	—
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.54	.57
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms	lb.	.18	—
purified, dms	lb.	.19½	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17¼	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼	—
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.31	—
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.09½	—
refd., dms	lb.	.19	—
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., work	lb.	13	—
l.c.l. dms., works	lb.	14	—
tanks works	lb.	12	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.42	.43¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.44¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40½	.41½
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39½	.39¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.40½	.40¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.38	—
Diorthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.53	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs. l.c.l. works	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South	gal.	.38	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.39	—
l.c.l., whse., N. Y.	gal.	.58	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south	gal.	.35	—
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.46	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.52	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.53	.91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	—
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.23	—
tech., tankcars, works	lb.	.22	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms.	lb.	4.00	4.25
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	.15¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	.16¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	.14
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	No stocks.	
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.60	.69
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb	.13	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20	.24
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Dogwood bark, Jamaica	lb.	.11	.13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	43	.47
mass, cs	lb.	.90	1.00
reeds, cs	lb.	1.75	2.00

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb	17 00	17 60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17 00	17 60
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns	lb	35.25	35 90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	3.65	3.75
No 2, cns	lb	4.55	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	7 55	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns	lb	7.20	7.50
No 32, cns	lb	5.30	5 40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	10.50	11.05
No 3, cns	lb	3.30	3.40
No 4, cns	lb	3.30	3.40
No 5, cns	lb	4.00	4.10
No 6, cns	lb	4.00	4.10

Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd:—

Black D&C, No 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb.	13.55	—
Brown D&C No 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green D&C, No 5, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No 6, cns	lb	16 10	—
No 7 cns	lb	14 80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb	10.95	—
No 4, cns	lb	20.05	—
No 5, cns	lb	5.70	—
No 10, cns	lb	20 70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb	3.75	—
No 9, cns	lb	3.75	—
No 10, cns	lb	3.00	—
No 11, cns	lb	2.25	—
No. 12, cns	lb	3.00	—
No 17 cns	lb	10 95	—
No. 18, cns	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19 cns	lb	20.05	—
No 21 cns	lb	4.70	—
No 22 cns	lb	10 95	—
No 28 cns	lb	24 65	—
No 33, cns	lb	17 45	—
Violet, D&C, No 2, cns	lb	16 10	—
Yellow, D&C No 7 cns	lb	10 95	—
No 8, cns	lb	10 95	—
No 10 cns	lb	13 50	—
No 11 cns	lb	13 50	—
No 22 cns	lb	9 15	—
No 33, cns	lb	14 65	—
No 37 cns	lb	13.55	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use 1-lb lots works 25-50 lb lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	16.10	—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns	lb	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	13 50	—
Yellow Ext D&C No 1 cns	lb	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20 Orange AD	lb.	.64	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.78	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.64	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.83	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.06	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	.57	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.74	—
151 Orange Y	lb.	.47	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.55	—
176 Fast red A, conc	lb.	.90	—
179 Azo rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.04	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc	lb.	.93	—
202 Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.68	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.71	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84	—
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.89	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.86	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%	lb.	1.09	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.40	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200%	lb.	2.01	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	—
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc	lb.	.86	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.34	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.65	—
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.63	—
406 Blue, 2B, extra, conc	lb.	1.07	—
419 Diamine fast red FC	lb.	1.12	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.90	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc.	lb.	1.18	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150%	lb.	2.25	—
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc.	lb.	2.03	—
581 Direct black E, double	lb.	.89	—
593 Diamine green BXN conc. 150%	lb.	.97	—
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150%	lb.	1.46	—
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc	lb.	.92	—
639 Xylene light yellow GX	lb.	1.79	—
640 Tartrazine conc	lb.	1.46	—
655 Auramine conc	lb.	1.85	—
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst	lb.	2.10	—
662 Brilliant green cryst	lb.	2.79	—
667 Brilliant milling green B conc.	lb.	3.68	—
671 Brilliant blue E	lb.	1.73	—
680 Methyl violet S, conc	lb.	1.10	—
683 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.58	—
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200%	lb.	3.75	—
729 Victoria blue B conc	lb.	2.79	—
739 Green SN extra	lb.	2.41	—
749 Rhodamine B extra	lb.	4.33	—
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175%	lb.	3.11	—
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125%	lb.	2.90	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.68	—
922 Methylene blue ZX	lb.	1.55	—
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste.	lb.	.76	—
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains	lb.	.32	—
1034 Alizarin red S, conc	lb.	2.59	—
1054 Anthraquinone blue B	lb.	2.91	—
1078 Anthraquinone green G	lb.	2.72	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.33	—
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	2.00	—
double paste	lb.	4.00	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	—
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste	lb.	2.36	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.75	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.68	—
double paste	lb.	3.35	—

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Acetic Acid, C.P. and tech. pure
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Di Methyl Phthalate
Di Methyl Glycol Phthalate
Tri Cresyl Phosphate
Diethanolamine
Monoethanolamine
Triethanolamine
Chromic Acid
Sodium Bichromate
Potassium Bichromate
Ethylene Glycol
Diethylene Glycol
Dichlorethane
Refined Naphthalene, Flakes, Balls and Chips
Lithopone
Zinc Oxide
Tri Sodium Phosphate
Di Sodium Phosphate
Mono Sodium Phosphate
Benzene Hexachloride-98% Pure Gamma Isomer
Potassium Nitrate

We further suggest that manufacturers who export their finished product find our materials the answer to their raw material problems. U.S. import duties paid on imported materials are 90% refundable when the items purchased from us are directly used in the manufactured product to be exported.

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Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue, No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow, C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, E lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .90 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .45 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.14 - 1.16
Chinese, spot, bbls. duty paid lb. .87 - .90
tanners, bbls lb 06½ - 07
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. 40 - .50
Elecampane root bls lb. .22 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls. bxs lb 40 - 45
select, bndls lb 55 - 60
Emetine hydrochloride USP bots oz. 37.50 - 40.00
Ephedra herb, bls lb. .30 - .32
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - —
nydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate cryst tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 140.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 5.50 - Nom.
Eserine, bots. oz. 45.00 - 50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots oz. 33.00 - 34.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 32.00 - 36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif. dms., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesi., bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.00 - —
75 cc. hospitals bot 1.56 - —
NF, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .30 - —
anesthesia USP hospital cns. lb 75 - .90
Industrial, USP dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd. East. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb 04½ - —
Nitrous conc bots. 100 lbs lb 1.03 - 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¾ - .18¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - .19¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14 - .17½
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¼ - .19
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - .20
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - .17¾
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼ - .19¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - .20¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - .18
NF, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
Acetoacetate dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 47½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 48½ - —
tanks dlvd lb 46 - —
Acrytate dms. c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. 49½ - —
tanks, works lb 48 - —
Benzoate, dms lb. .70 - .75
Betaethoxypropionate dms works lb 70 - —
Bromide tech. 98% dms lb 39 - 41
Butyrate, bots gal. 5.10 - 6.00
cns, works lb. .68 - .87
dms. works lb 60 - —
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Chloride, tech dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - .18
l.c.l. same basis lb. 18 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. 13½ - —
USP, bbls., cyl lb. .20 - .22

Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms lb. .55 - .65
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.88 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works lb. .42¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½ - .60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms lb. .95 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO2 dms. works lb. .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone dms., c.l., works. lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks lb. .30 - —
Ethylcellulose, 6b dms 5,000 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .64
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., works, frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works, frt alld E of Rockies lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld., E. Rockies lb. .09 - —
Prices West of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .25¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¼ - —
tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .18¼ - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —

Ethyleneglycol dms. c.l., frt alld. E lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Diethylether dms l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .17½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .25¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .33 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .33¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidine).
Ethylvanillin cns. 5 lbs or more lb 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 2.05
Euphorbia, pil, herb, bls lb. .16 - .18

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use—Fishscrap

Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 2.60 - 3.42
Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .18 - .20

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons works ton. 11.75 - 12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 18.00 - 20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., dark, bgs lb. .11½ - .12
French, bgs lb. .14 - .14¼
Indian, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11¼
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06½ - .07
Syrian, bgs lb. .06¾ - .07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron-glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .11½ - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .13½ - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 31.50 - 32.50
Oregon, bbls gal. 2.35 - 2.60
Fishberries, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 130.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton. 122.50 - —

OVER 1000 pharmaceutical houses buy MORE THAN 900 pharmaceutical chemicals FROM Mallinckrodt®

THESE Pharmaceutical Manufacturers know where to go whenever they need chemicals.

They buy not one or two chemicals, but often hundreds of different chemicals from Mallinckrodt.

Four typical Pharmaceutical Manufacturers shown below purchased an average of 133 different chemicals from Mallinckrodt in a year's time. Look at the variety of their purchases. Then you'll see one of the many reasons why they like to do business with Mallinckrodt.

ITEM or GROUPS of ITEMS	MANUFACTURER A	MANUFACTURER B	MANUFACTURER C	MANUFACTURER D
BISMUTHS	X	X	X	X
BROMIDES	X	X	X	X
CINCHONA SALTS	X	X		X
GLUCONATES		X		X
IODIDES	X	X	X	X
IRON SALTS	X	X	X	X
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE			X	X
MANDELATES		X	X	X
MERCURIALS	X	X	X	X
PHENOBARBITALS	X	X		X
PHENOLSULFONATES		X	X	X
SALICYLATES	X	X	X	X
STEARATES	X	X	X	X
SULFA DRUGS		X	X	X
VITAMINS	X	X		
OTHERS	X			

Uniform Dependable Purity

83 Years of Service to Chemical Users

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Mallinckrodt Street, St. Louis 7, Mo.
72 Gold Street, New York 8, N. Y.

CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO

Fluorspar—Gum, Asphaltum

Fluorspar acid grade bgs. c.i. mines ton 47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ton 49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton 42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l. mines ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l. mines ton 47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground 90-92% CaF_2, bulk c.l. mines net ton 37.00 - —
powd. 90-92% ton 41.00 - —
foundry grade lump 55-60% ton 34.00 —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
65%, bulk, c.l., mines ton 36.00 - —
60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton 34.00 - —
less than 60% bulk c.l. mines ton 32.00 34.00

Formaldehyde, USP, (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0600- .0625
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0650- .0675
tanks, E. works lb. .0395- .0420
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0375- .0400

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York N. J. Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies; prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0245 for inhibited and .0225 for uninhibited.

Flea-see (psyllium seed)
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .53 - .56
Fuller's earth dom powd., bgs. c.i. Fla. Ga. mines ton 30.00 —
Tex., mines ton 27.00 —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton 2.00 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l. ton 30.00 40.00

Furfural, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb. 09¼- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Fustic extract cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .42½- —
No 1A bbls. l.c.l lb. .41½- —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40½- —
No 3, bbls. l.c.l lb. .38½- —
liquid No 0, bbls. l.c.l lb. .22 —
No 1 bbls. l.c.l lb. .20½- —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .19½- —
No 3, bbls. l.c.l lb. 17 —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .29 .40

G

G salt, bbls, frt. alld lb. .66 —
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock Extract, bbls lb. No stocks. No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks gal. .116 —
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .11 - —
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1075
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 83 octane, tanks gal. .124 - .13
natural, 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .05875- —

Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.15 - —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Gentian root, bls lb. .16 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .21 - .23
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 3.20
prime, cns., dms lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 7.75 - 9.50
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 10.50 -14.00
Root, African, bls lb. .39 - .40
Cochin, bleached, bgs., futures, lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .65 - .66
No. 2, bgs lb. .64 - .65
No. 3, bgs lb. .62 - .63
January-March delivery lb. .47 - .48
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .50 Nom.
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, annyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
Glue, bone, calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .20½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
Glue, bone, ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .31
178-206, bgs, c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .33
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .34
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .35
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .36
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .37
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .40¾
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .42
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .43
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .55 - .60
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .50 - .55
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - .55
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- .55½
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½- .54½
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44¼- .55
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¾- .45½
tanks, dlvd lb. .43¾- .44½
refined, BP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½- .47
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .46 - .57½
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - .56½
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44¾- .55½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45¼- .56
tanks, dlvd lb. .44¼- .55
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44¼- .54½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45⅝- .55⅝
tanks, dlvd lb. .43⅛- .54⅛
Glycine USP (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.50 - —
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 - .13½
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 4.00 - 4.25
powd., bxs lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride photo, bots oz. 13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Graphite, imported, amorph, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90% powd. bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd. bgs. ex whse. lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No 1 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs, whse lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd lb. .09⅞- —
White, choice, loose lb. .12¼- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin)
Yellow, loose lb. .10⅛- —
Green, brilliant thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs. works lb. 4.25 4.50
Tungstic, kgs. works lb. 4.25 4.50
16-20% bbls same basis lb. .38½- —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .34 - .35
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .35 - .36
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - .37
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .36½- .37½
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .37½- .38½
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .37¾- .38¾
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .38¾- .39¾
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- .41½
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - .43
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .24½- .25½
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .45¾- .46¾
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12½- —
6-10% bbls. same basis lb. .13¼- —
11-13%, bbls. same basis lb. .13¾- —
14-16%, bbls. same basis lb. .14½- —
17-19% bbls., same basis lb. .14¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .18¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .19½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .24½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26 - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .25¾- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .27¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .28½- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C. S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.05
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls. works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P)
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald kgs lb. 2.60 —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, dms lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb .90 .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).

Put your product in packages that customers reach for . . . colorful, eye-catching Alcoa Aluminum Tubes. Aluminum tubes are easy to use; light, to reduce shipping costs; strong, to withstand rigors of handling and shipping. Most economical of all large size metal tubes.

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Here are some of the industrial products now packaged in Alcoa Aluminum Tubes:

Automotive
Body Cleaner
Buffing Compound
Caulking Compound
Cold Solder
Gasket Cement
Gear Lubricant
Glazing Putty
Hand Cleaner
Ink
Liquid Hide Glue
Marine Glue
Outboard Motor Lubricant
Paint Pigments
Polishing Compound
Rubber Cement
Silicone Compound
Spot Putty
Trim Cement
Weather Strip Cement

Gum, benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.50 -	.70
Camphor (see C).			
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.28
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.22
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.17½ -	.19¼
Manila, loba, B, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
C, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.30
CBB, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.27
CNE, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
DBB, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.28
DK, bgs	lb.	.18 -	.24
dust, bgs	lb.	.07½ -	.09
soft, MA, bgs	lb.	.19 -	.21
WS, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.22 -	.24
nubs, bgs	lb.	.30 -	.32
seeds, bgs	lb.	.19 -	.21
sorts, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.22
Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	.19 -	.22
nubs, bgs	lb.	.30 -	.32
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs	lb.	.23 -	.25
dust, bgs	lb.	.08 -	.10
E, bgs	lb.	.12½ -	.14½
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.13½ -	.14½
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.07½ -	.10
bald, bold, bgs	lb.	.13½ -	.14½
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.11 -	.12
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.10 -	.11
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.14 -	.16
nubs, bgs	lb.	.23 -	.26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.34 -	.36
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.23 -	.25
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.09½ -	.11
dust, bgs	lb.	.09½ -	.11
seeds, bgs	lb.	.12½ -	.13½
Elemi, cns	lb.	.23 -	.24
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.12 -	.12½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind. etc	lb.	.12 -	.12½
Euphorbium, cs	lb.	.35 -	.40
Galbanum cs	lb	75 -	.80
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	1.00 -	1.05
powd., bbls.	lb.	1.15 -	1.20
Ghatti, No 2 bgs	lb	35 -	37
No 3, bgs	lb	31 -	33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls	lb.	.55 -	.56
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.49 -	.50
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.44 -	.45
Kauri, bgs	lb.	.31½ -	.32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.38 -	.40
Mastic, cs	lb	2.25 -	2.50
Myrrh, cs	lb.	.30 -	.35
Olibanum, siftings, cs	lb.	.12 -	.13
tears cs	lb	16 -	.30
Opium (see O).			
Red (see Gum, yacca).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, cks	lb.	No stocks.	
Scammony, cs	lb.	1.50 -	1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).			
Talha bgs	lb	.10 -	11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs	lb.	3.50 -	3.75
No. 2, cs.	lb.	2.30 -	2.35
No. 3, cs.	lb.	2.00 -	2.25
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	1.50 -	1.55
Yacca, bgs	lb.	.06 -	—
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald	ton	22.65 -	—
Harlem river N Y., frt equald	ton	28.25 -	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton	17.00 -	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton	30.65 -	—
Southard Okla. frt. equald.	ton	17.00 -	—
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald	ton	21.45 -	—
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald	ton	12.50 -	—
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald	ton	10.50 -	—
Harlem river, N Y., frt. equald	ton	12.00 -	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton	12.50 -	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton	18.00 -	—
Saltville, Va., frt equald	ton	9.00 -	—
Southard, Okla. frt. equald.	ton	12.50 -	—
Sweetwater Tex. frt equald	ton	12.50 -	—
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00 -	—
Blue Rapids Kans., frt. equald	ton	8.00 -	—
Clarence Center N Y., frt equald	ton	8.00 -	—
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald	ton	8.00 -	—
Gypsum, Ohio frt equald.	ton	8.00 -	—
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald	ton	8.00 -	—
Harlem river N Y., frt. equald	ton	8.00 -	—
National City, Mich., frt equald	ton	8.00 -	—
New Brighton N Y, frt. equald	ton	8.00 -	—
Plasterco Ga. frt equald	ton	8.00 -	—
Portsmouth N H., frt equald	ton	8.00 -	—
Roton, Texas, frt. equald.	ton	8.00 -	—
Saltville, Va., frt. equald	ton.	9.00 -	—
Southard Okla. frt. equald	ton	8.00 -	—
Sweetwater Texas, frt equald	ton	8.00 -	—
Terra alba, paper bags c.l., Harlem River N Y works	ton.	22.50 -	—
New Brighton, N Y., works	ton	21.00 -	—

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	40 -	45
Heliotropin, cryst., cns	lb.	3.10 -	3.20
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	.85 -	.90
imp., black, whole bls	lb.	.25 -	30
ground, bxs	lb.	30 -	35
powder, bxs	lb.	32 -	37
white, whole, bls	lb.	25 -	30
powder, bxs	lb.	35 -	45
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.85 -	2.10
Hematine extract cryst. No. 0 bbls. t.c.l	lb	45½	—
No 1, bbls. t.c.l.	lb	44½	—
No 1A bbls t.c.l	lb	41½	—
No 2 bbls t.c.l	lb	40½	—
No 3 bbls t.c.l	lb	38½	—
No 4 bbls t.c.l	lb	36½	—
No 5 bbls t.c.l	lb	24½	—
paste No 1 bbls. t.c.l.	lb	19	—
No 2 bbls t.c.l	lb	18	—
No 3 bbls t.c.l	lb	17	—
No 4 (red) bbls. t.c.l.	lb	12½	—

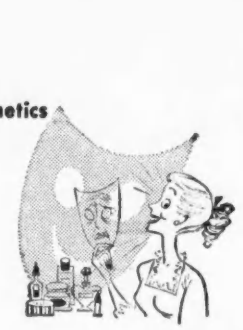
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks.	
tanks, works	lb.	No stocks.	
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.27 -	.35
Henna leaves, bls	lb.	.23 -	.25
powd., bbls., bgs	lb.	.27 -	.29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.17 -	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	12½ -	.13⅛
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works	lb.	50.00 -	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.23 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½ -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½ -	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.39½ -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.40½ -	—
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine)			
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks	gal.	.143 -	—
Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.17 -	—
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31½ -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30 -	—
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¼ -	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½ -	—
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works.	lb.	71 -	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld	lb.	17.00 -	—
works	lb.	16.00 -	17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	18.00 -	—
works	lb.	18.00 -	20.00

Histamine diphosphate USP bots	kilo.	375.00 -	—
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib dms. 50 kilo lots works	kilo.	100.00 -	120.00
1-5 kilos, works	kilo.	110.00 -	130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	15.00 -	16.00
Hydrochloride, bots	oz.	20.00 -	22.00
Methylbromide, NF, bots	oz.	13.00 -	16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	7.50 -	—
Hops, NF, bls	lb	40 -	45
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.14 -	.15
Hydrangea root bls	lb	14 -	17
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	31.00 -	37.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50 -	36.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	35.00 -	37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots	bot	1.95 -	—
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofuramide dms. fib cans., works	lb.	.30 -	.40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works	lb.	.50½ -	.55½
Peroxide, USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾ -	.05
35%, cbys., same basis	lb.	.24½ -	.25½
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½ -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 -	.26½
tanks	lb.	.20¾ -	—
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.			
Hydroquinone photographic, bbls., dms	lb	.90 -	—
tech dms.	lb	70 -	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	8.50 -	8.65
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)			
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	15.75 -	16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	lb.	16.50 -	18.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	12.50 -	13.00

Hypernic extract cryst., No 1 bbls. t.c.l	lb	50	—
No. 2, bbls. t.c.l	lb	48	—
liquid No. 1 bbls. t.c.l	lb	30	—
No 2, bbls., t.c.l	lb	25	—
solid No 1 bxs. t.c.l	lb	44	—
Hyssop herb, bgs	lb.	40 -	.45
Leaves bgs	lb	45	50

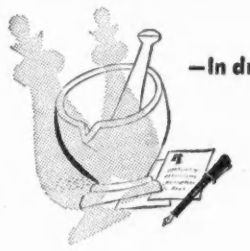
I

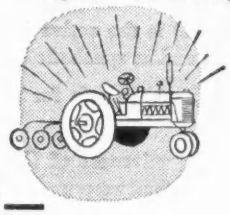
Iceland moss, bgs	lb	35	40
Ichthammol, NF, dms	lb.	.60	.75
Indian red (see Red Indian).			
Indigo nat chests	lb	2.14	4.16
synth. paste, bots	lb	23	—
powd. bbl.	lb	1.03	—
Indol CP, bots	lb.	17.50 -	21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd	lb	4.90	—
tins, dlvd	lb.	5.00 -	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.70 -	—
resubl., USP, bots., jars	lb.	2.55 -	2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms	lb.	6.50 -	—
Idoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.70 -	4.85
Ionone, alpha, cns	lb.	6.10 -	14.00
beta, cns.	lb.	8.65	10.00
Ipecac root, bgs	lb.	5.00 -	5.50
powd., bgs	lb.	5.25 -	5.75
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.25 -	.28
Iron acetate liquor 28° bbls., c.l., works	lb	09	—
t.c.l. works	lb	09¾	—
solut., USP IX cbys	lb	16	—
djns	lb	17	—
Cacodylate, NF bots	lb	13.50	14.50

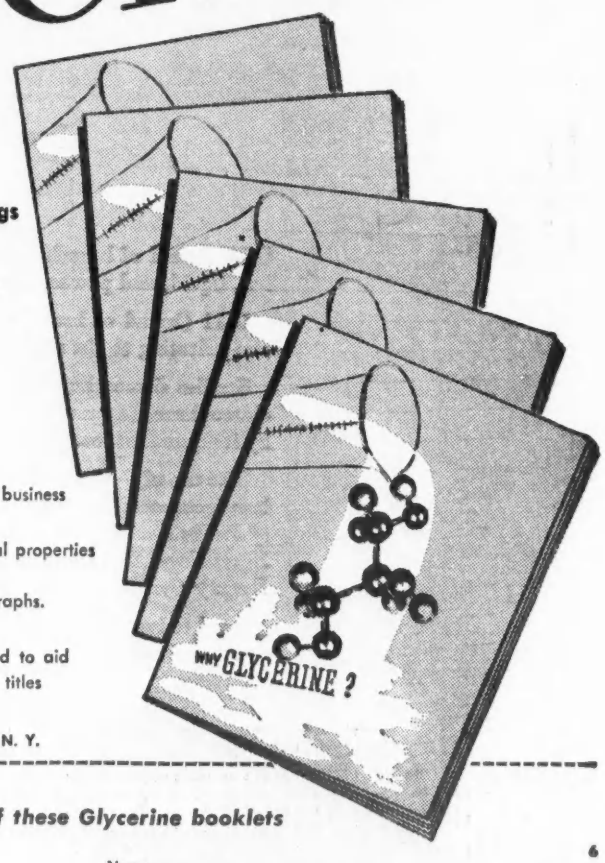


QUICK FACTS ABOUT

Glycerine!







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6

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☐ Why Glycerine for Foods?
☐ Why Glycerine for Textiles?

Name_____
Title_____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone_____ State_____

Iron Chloride—Limestone

Iron chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l. bbls. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
USP, dms., works lb. .07 - .08½
solut., 42° Be, 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF, dms lb. .93 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, hgs lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .23¼ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .78 - .91
Reduced (see iron by hydrogen).
Resinate 7.4% Fe, dms, frt. alld. lb. .24¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst, bbls, dms lb .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb .55 - .58
brown, USP gran., dms lb .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb 25½ - .28¼
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Isoborneol, cns. lb. .84 - .95
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .77 - .97
Isobutyl acetate, cns. lb. .72 - 1.25
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns. lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - .12¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - .13½
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - .11
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 40 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .43 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .48 .50
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - .17
Tar, dms. lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns. lb. .80 - .90
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .09 - —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .101 - —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .116 - .122
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0675- .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w. tanks. gal. .06875- .0925
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .10 - .105
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Kyanite, imp. low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton 85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton 95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls. lb. 1.45 1.50
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .32 - .34
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .28 - .31
hydrous lb. .27 - .29
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1420- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb .20 .25
Laurel berries, bls lb .25 .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb .08 .08½
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 - .11
Turkish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Yugoslavian, bls. lb. .08½ .09
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .20 - .25
select, bls lb. .60 .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .21 - —
gran., bbls. lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .22 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - —
gran., powd., dms lb. .27 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - .30
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l lb. .42 - .43
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, tars lb 3.30 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms., lb. .34 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .17 - —
St. Louis lb. .1680- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .32½ - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .33 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .33½ - —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .34 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .22¾ - —
37% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .29¾ - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .20¼ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. 24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾ - —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .30¼ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .40 - .41
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .40½ - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
95% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .27 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .43½ - —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l. ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .53 - —
precip., bbls., c.l lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½ - —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb. dms lb. .13½ - .14½
24% Pb, dms lb. .17¾ - .19
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¼ - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .18 - .20
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 11.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 16.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 9.25 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 10.15 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ark ton 10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton 10.40 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 6.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Sherwood, Wis ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa ton 11.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton 12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 9.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton 13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich ton 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich ton 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak ton 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Penn ton 13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton 13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 13.93 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 15.00 - —
York, Pa ton 14.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate limestone)
Limestone grd. ngs. works ton 3.50 4.00

To obtain the benefits of antiseptic and deodorant soaps...

For aid in the prevention and control of skin infections...

For bacterial control by the use of antiseptic soap in industrial and institutional establishments, hospitals, and by food handlers...

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(brand of hexachlorophene)

G-11 (brand of hexachlorophene) is the active ingredient in various bar, liquid, and powder soaps, and in synthetic detergents.

G-11 (brand of hexachlorophene) is safe for external use, and is non-irritating to the skin.

Studies demonstrating the effectiveness of G-11 (brand of hexachlorophene) in preoperative surgical preparation have been verified by independent research.

The use of G-11 (brand of hexachlorophene) and products in which it is incorporated has been described in articles in *American Journal of Public Health*, *Journal of Bacteriology*, *Archives of Dermatology and Syphilology*, *American Journal of Surgery*, *Journal of Urology*, *Surgery*, *Surgery Gynecology and Obstetrics*, and other scientific publications.

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Multi-Vitamin Liquid

manufactured by an exclusive process developed and perfected in our own laboratories

STANDARD-IZED Multi-vitamin liquid is a pleasant-tasting aqueous solution of all the important vitamins . . . unsurpassed for the manufacture of *vitamin drops* or *liquid vitamin preparation*.

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- Stable aqueous solution. Will not precipitate in cold or heat.
- Guaranteed potencies. (Overages offset normal storage losses.)
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Concentration permits easy variation of dose by drops. Each 0.6 c.c. (app. 20 drops) provides the following:

	Amt.	Proportion of minimum daily requirements for Infants	Children (to 10 yrs.)	Adults
Vitamin A	5,000 units*	330%	170%	120%
B_1	2 mg.	800%	400%	200%
B_2	0.4 mg.	80%	not established	20%
B_6	0.1 mg.	not established		
C	50 mg.	500%	250%	165%
D	1,000 units*	250%	250%	250%
Niacinamide	5 mg.	not established		
Panthenol	2 mg.	not established		

**U.S.P. units*

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Linalool—Methyl Acetone

Linalool, ex bois de rose, cns....lb. 5.45 - 5.80
ex lignaloe wood, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, 90-92%, bots..lb. 5.50 - 6.00
96-98%, bots.....lb. 6.35 - 7.25
ex bergtgram bots.....lb 4.25 6.00
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works..lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls..lb. .25 - .30
without leaves bls.....lb 22 .28
Linseed meal, expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills..ton.57.50 -58.00
extracted, 34%, same basas...ton.58.00 -58.50
Litharge, com'l, powd. bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms.....lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms.....lb. .93 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works.....lb.14.00 -18.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms..lb. .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l. divd.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07¾- .08
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .10½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.

Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb 70 - 75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
leaves, NF.....lb. .75 - .80
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.34.00 -38.00

Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. 44½- .49½
Lovage root, imported, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Lupulin, tins.....lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo bots..kilo.145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls.....lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls., afloat.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
afloat.....lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
November-December shipment.....lb. 1.35 - —
broken, cs., December delivery..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Madder Dutch, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works..lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns.....lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county Pa Frt equald. with N Y C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .12¼- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.....ton.45.00 —
l.c.l., works.....ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works.lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots..lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .42
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .50 - —

Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash..ton.36.30 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .32 - .35
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .33 - .36
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Blue, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
Manganese acetate, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works.....lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms., lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., divd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .24½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms., lb. .20½- —
precip., dms.....lb. .22½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .42
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. S E ton.66.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. S. E ton.73.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., divd., S. E lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., divd. S E ton.76.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. S. E ton.83.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms.....lb. .20¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30-32% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.52.00 -53.00
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs.....lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works.....lb .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls.....lb. .42 - .43
Chilean, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
French, bls., afloat.....lb. .40 - .40½
Peruvian, bls.....lb. .32 - .34
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .25 .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works..lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works.....lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works.....lb. .38½- —
Menadione USP bots gram .06½- —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots.....lb.11.25 -11.50
synthetic, USP racemic, cns...lb 7.25 Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate)
Bisulphate, dms.....lb 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel)
Iodide, red, NF, fib., dms.....lb. 4.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.37 - —
Meta (see Quicksilver)
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib dms.....lb 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .78 - 1.00
Metachloranilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .66 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld..lb. .97 - —
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l.....lb .22 - —
tanks.....lb .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.44 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .84 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .80 - —
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .60 - —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher.
Synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .46 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .46½- —
l.c.l., ex whse.....gal. .51 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib dms., frt. alld., 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% sol., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate non-ret. dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind. Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb .54 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .51½- —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .58 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E..gal. .50 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

AERO* BRAND

STEARATES

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CALCIUM
MAGNESIUM
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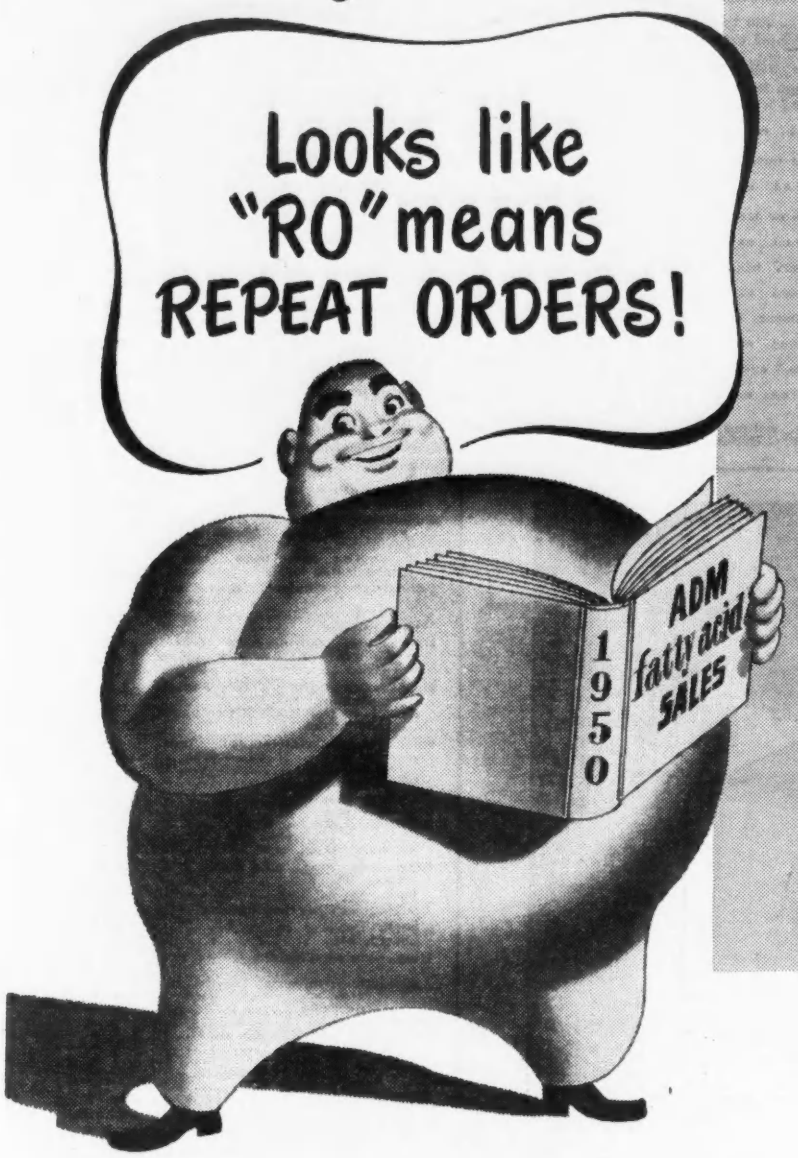
Industrial Chemicals Division

30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

*Trade Mark

Mr. fatty acid says:



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RO-11-S

A SUPERIOR, HEAT-STABLE SOYA FATTY ACID

Since its introduction a year ago, RO-11-S has established a remarkable record of sales. *Of all the alkyd-makers who have tried it, not one has stopped using it!*

The reasons are clear and compelling. Previously, it was an accepted fact that alkyds darkened in cooking—from an original Gardner Color of 3-4, for example, to a Gardner of 7-8. But in RO-11-S, ADM research developed outstanding heat stability . . . and color loss can now be held to one or two colors at the most!

RO-11-S is a soya acid of light color that stays light in storage, too. It has excellent drying speed, hardness, and non-yellowing characteristics. Want samples and technical bulletins? Mail the coupon today!

Take the SCIENTIFIC SHORTCUT with ADM **fatty acids**

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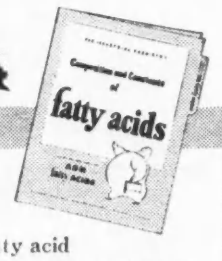

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☐ Send Technical Bulletin No. 79, "Alkyds From Fatty Acids"

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COMPANY_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____ ZONE____ STATE_____

Methyl Acrylate—Nitrobenzene

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.25 - 2.30
extra cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .45 - .63
Bromide, dealers, cns lb. .69 - .71
cyls. lb. .60 .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13½- .14
single-unit, works lb. .11 - .11½
refrigerator mfrs. cyls., dlvd. lb. .39 .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .49 —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.75
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ref. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 —
tanks, works lb. .07 —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.65 4.78
cbys., works lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Lactate, dms. l.c.l. works lb. .35 —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 2.20
fib dms lb 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bot. lb. 5.17 - 5.27
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .45 - —
cans, 50 lbs. lb. .50 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.50 - —

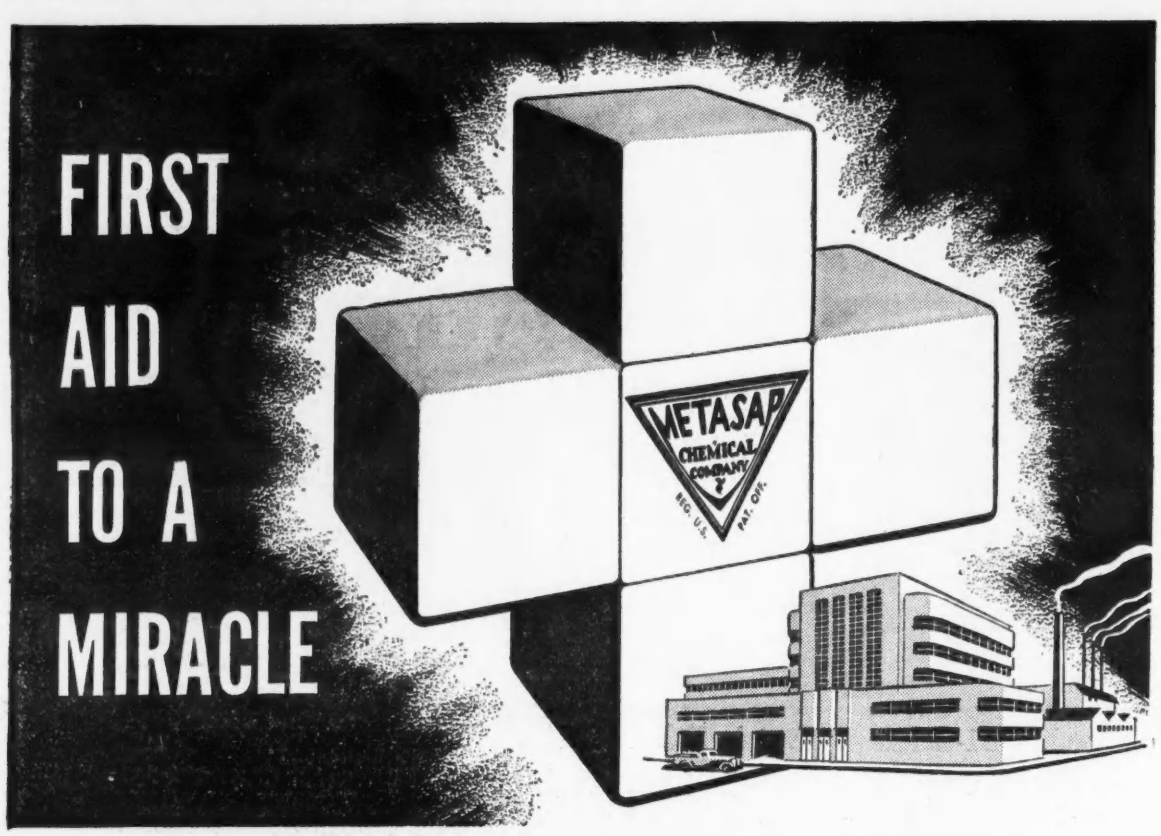
Methylheptin carbonate, bots. lb. 35.00 -40.00
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., works, lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .87
Standard vis., (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .61 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .70
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
smaller lots, kgs. same basis. lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40

Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Methylnapthyl ketone, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.51 - —
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.71 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld., E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld., E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld., E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W. of Rockies, 1c. higher

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .12 - .13¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .13 - .15¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - .36½
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .33 - .36¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .23¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼ - —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .26½- .27½
New Orleans, tanks gal. .26½- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 99% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld., or dlvd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .58 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E., basis 100% lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monoethylorthotoluidine, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24¼- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 9.90
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 10.00
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .60½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 61 - —
tanks, works lb. .59 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs. lb. 65 - .75
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -45.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.25 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.40 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 1.50 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.60 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.70 - —
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .09¾- .10
Dutch yellow, bgs., futures lb. .15 - .15½
November shipment lb. .14 - —
English, yellow, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .07¼- —
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .08½- —
yellow, bgs., source lb. No prices.
Washington, yellow source, bgs. lb. No prices.
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 46.00 -48.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 72.00 - —
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. 38.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V M & P.)
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0525- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0665- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0560- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0575- —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .09¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¼- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
Imported, crude, 78°, large lots, lb. .04 - .05
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .57 - .57½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60½- .61
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .31 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .48 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .29¾- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt adjusted kilo 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms, frt adjusted kilo 10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm 49.40 - —
tins 10 lbs. dealers, frt alld on cases of 6 tin 10.85 —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —



There's a miracle thruout the land—the miracle of modern industrial production successfully meeting the countless demands of today's standard of living.

And here, at Metasap, it's our good fortune to be in touch with numerous phases of this miracle . . . for manufacturers across the nation, in a great number of fields, rely on Metasap Stearates to help them achieve the quality products they require. For example:

LACQUER and VARNISH—Metasap Aluminum and Zinc Stearates give outstanding flatting results.

PAINT—Metasap Aluminum, Zinc and Magnesium Stearates provide the ideal answer to pigment suspension problems; produce primers and sanding sealers with excellent filling qualities.

LUBRICANTS—Metasap Stearates offer a wide range of quality bases that enable the grease manufacturer to achieve any desired effect.

RUBBER—Metasap Zinc and Magnesium Stearates prevent uncured and processed rubber stock from sticking; serve as good mold lubricants.

METALS—Metasap Calcium Stearate acts as a grinding aid, and as a lubricant in wire drawing.

PLASTICS—Metasap Calcium, Zinc and Barium Stearates assure improved internal lubrication that results in: (a) superior preforms and finished products; (b) increased output; (c) longer mold life.

PENCILS—Metasap Lead and Magnesium Stearates promote smooth writing qualities.

Metasap Stearates are also used in the COSMETIC, PAPER, TEXTILE and OTHER INDUSTRIES, and in the CONSTRUCTION FIELD. The many important services they perform cannot be enumerated here. But read about them in our free 32-page book: Metallic Soaps for Research and Industry. Send for a copy today.

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Stocks at Cleveland and Akron, Ohio; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.; Louisville, Kentucky

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY

Stearates
of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
18-25 cps., c.l. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .34
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .41
5-6, 40-60 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .40
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra Drums extra, but returnable
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution tanks work N ton 115 00 —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk works, ammo., ship't unit-ton 4.15 - 4.50
Sewage sludge bulk works unit ton 3.25 + 40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd., E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .27½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb .36 —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 —
Istrian, bgs lb .31 —
Nutmeg, East Indian, 110's, cs lb. .72 - .73
afloat, cs lb. .65 - .66
West Indian, bgs lb. .47½- .48
futures, bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Nux vomica bis. lb 10 .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb 13 .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 —
l.c.l gal. 21 .60
tanks gal. 15½ —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .17 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .34½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works lb 83 —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots lb 3.00 3.75
sweet, dms., cns lb. .55 - .85
Allspice (see Oil pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Angelica root, bots lb. 150.00 -160.00
seed, bots lb. 100.00 -130.00
Anise (see Aniseed).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.65
Apricot kernels, USP, dms lb. .46 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .21¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.35 - 1.55
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
drums lb. 1.15 - 1.70
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.75 - 5.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 4.60 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil linaloe wood)
Bone, dms., works gal 65 70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.35
redistilled, USP, cns lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Calamus cns lb 20 00 28 00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .24 .60
white, dms lb. .22 - .60
Cananga, native, cns lb. 4.50 - 5.25
rectified, cns. lb. 5.60 - 6.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 4.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 60.00 -85.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l lb. .2625- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .2670- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2875- —
tanks lb. .2675- —
unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2700- —
l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2575- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l lb. .3125- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2275- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .22 - —
standard, dms., c.l lb. .2425- —
l.c.l. lb. .2475- —
tanks lb. .23 - —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .2550- —
l.c.l. lb. .2625- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .13½- .14
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .18½- .19
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns lb. .50 - .60
dms. lb. .45 - .55
Celeryseed, bots lb. 16.50 -18.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 250 00 -280 00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb. 30.00 -60.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. 1.52 - 1.90
Java, true, cns lb. 2.40 - 2.65
Java type, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.55
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.45
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .18½ Nom.
Pac. Coast lb. .17¼- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .25¼- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .27 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .12½- —
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.75 - 1.85
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 26.00 -34.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
foots, acid 95% tanks dlvd E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¼ Nom.
refined, dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .27 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24¼- —
Costus, bots oz. 25.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-east and Valley lb. .20¾- —
foots, acid 95% tanks dlvd E lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03½- —
refined, dms., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
tankcars lb. .25 - —
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton cns lb 4.75 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns. lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. lb. 4.50 - —
Cypress, bots. lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, india, bots lb. 6.25 - 7.75

Oil, dillweed, domestic, bots., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.25 - 7.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .90 - 1.10
1,000,000 units. .80 - .90
70-75%, dms lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fennel, USP, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb.
Fishliver crude, for feeds for concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .11 - .11½
15,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .11 - .12
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .11 - .12
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor
prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIII method of conversion E x 1894.
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —

Oil, fishliver, prime, nat. or conc., 400,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
prices immediately above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.25 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 25.00 -30.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 25.00 -33.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 22.00 -24.00
Grapefruit, No. 1, dms lb. .90 - 1.75
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .16½- .18½
extra, Winter, strained, dms lb. .19 - .21½
prime, burning, dms lb. .21 - .23
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry NF VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.25
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, bots lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Lavender flower, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 3.25 - 4.00
38-42% ester, cns lb. 5.40 - 5.75
40-42% ester, cns lb. 5.60 - 6.50
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.60 - 2.10

Nitrocellulose—Oil, Oiticica, Liquid

Oil, lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Messina, cns lb. 3.50 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 3.80 - 4.05
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 5.75 - 7.00
West Indian, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.25 13.75
terpeneless, bot lb 45 00 65 00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3. lb. .1730- —
l.c.l. lb. .1790- .1830
tankcars lb. .1610- —
tankwagon lb. .1640- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Mandarin, Floridan, dms lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Italian, cns. lb. 5.25 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .11½- Nom.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1780- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1800- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1680- —
tanks lb. .15 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .22½- .23¼
synthetic, cns, dms lb 1.40 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .34 - .38
20°, dms lb. .32 - .35
30°, dms lb. .30 - .30¼
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 125.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots lb. 90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.75 - 4.00
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .70 - .90
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .21 - .22
tankcars lb. .20 - .20¼

Flavor is the thing that makes your product stand out from others. And Exchange Oil of Orange *has* the flavor...that distinctive and preferred taste unique to oranges grown in the sunny, sheltered valleys of California.

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Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, Oleo—Papain

Oil, oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .18 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots.....lb 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms.....gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid.....gal. 2.75 - 2.90
foots, dms.....lb. .17¼- .17½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .75 - .90
expressed USP Brazilian cns., dms.....lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Messina, cns.....lb 3.50 - 5.50
West Indian, cns.....lb 2.50 - 3.15
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.55.00 105 00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb 2.30 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
tankcars.....lb No stocks.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 7.85 - 9.50
Palmkernel crude bulk, c.i.f. N Y.....lb No prices
Paraffin, pale, 100/110 vis at 100° F tanks East Coast refinery.....gal 11½ —
Patchouli, dms.....lb.23.00 -26.00
Peach kernel USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude tanks, Southeast.....lb. .22½- —
refined, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, New York.....lb. .26 - —
Pennyroyal, USP dom. cns.....lb No stocks
imported, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 6.20 - 7.25
redist., USP., dms.....lb. 6.60 - 7.65
Persic USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Pimento berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 5.75
leaf, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Oil, pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South..gal. .71 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .72 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C.....gal. .90 - —
steam-dist., dms. ex whse., nonret. dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C..lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .23 Nom.
Red, saponified, dms.....lb. .19¾- .21
tanks.....lb. .18¼- —
double dist., dms.....lb. .23 - .24¼
tanks.....lb. .21½- —
single dist., dms.....lb. .20½- .21¾
tanks.....lb. .19 - —
Rice bran, clarif., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots.....oz.32.00 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. .75 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms.....lb. .93 - 1.30
Rue, bots.....lb 3.00 - 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .1825- —
Sage, clary, bots.....lb.16.00 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns.....lb.11.00 -12.00
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 2.10
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb.12.00 -14.50
Sardine crude, tanks, Pac. coast.....lb. .12¼- —
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1780- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1680- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1680- —
tanks.....lb. .15 - —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms..lb. .65 - .95
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Oil, savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns.....lb. No stocks.
Seal, 2% acid duty extra, dms.lb. No stocks.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l.....lb. .31½- —
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.19.25 -28.50
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills.....lb. .16¾- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .03½- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .1955- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1900- .1950
tanks.....lb. .1805- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .1740- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1800- .1840
tanks.....lb. .1905- —
edible, dms.....lb. .21 - .21¼
tanks.....lb. .19 - —
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms..lb. .1620- .17
tankcars.....lb. .1520- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms.....lb. .15 - .16
tankcars.....lb. .14 - —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks.....lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.....lb. 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.75
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....ton.50.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, works.....lb. .05½- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Tansy, dms.....lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South..lb. .051 - —
l.c.l., works, South.....lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C.....lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South.....lb. .041 - —
Oil, tar, pine, rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South.....gal. .67 - —
whse.....gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms.....lb. No stocks.
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 2.85
white, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 3.10
technical, white, cns.....lb. .40 - 5.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills.....lb. .24¾- —
imported, cns., c.l.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —
tanks.....lb. .25½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .28 - .58
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.25.00 -30.00
Haitian, cns.....lb.21.00 -26.00
Java, cns.....lb.22.00 -26.00
Whale, ret., natural, dms.....lb No stocks.
Winter-bleached dms.....lb No stocks.
Wheat germ 5-gal dms.....gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.....gal. .48½- .51
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .54½- .60½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis.....gal. .49½- .52
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .55½- .61½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .50½- .53
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .58½- .61
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .64½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .65½- .67
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .68½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74½- .81
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .71½- .73½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .77½- .83
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - .78½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .82 - .87
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.....lb. 6.00 -18.00
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb. 6.10 - 6.75
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.....lb.12.00 -16.00
extra, bots.....lb.18.50 -21.00
Madagascar, bots.....lb. No stocks.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms.....lb. .23 - .24¼
tankcars.....lb. .21½- —
Oleostearin, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines.....ton 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.10.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.....ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.....lb. 1.12 - 1.30
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul.....lb. .30 - .38½

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome dinitroanilin toner.....lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.....lb. .2310- —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .42 - .43
Persian, bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, oils.....lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Italian, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .24
Verona, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more.....lb. .60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd.....lb. .66 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .181 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .165 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .168 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .158 - —
24-29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .148 - .158
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .151 - .161
tanks, same basis.....lb. .135 - .145
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .18 - .19
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, obls., works..lb. .85 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l.lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .15½- —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up..lb. 3.50 - 4.35
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 5.00 - —

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75..lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots, works, frt. adjust.....kilo.90.00 —
Papain, powd., NF, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 5.25

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

November ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1950

Intravenous Alcohol Is Good Post-Operative Drug

Intravenous alcohol should be more effective as a post-operative sedative than morphine, two physicians reported at a recent medical meeting. The doctors' study covered 2,000 patients observed over nine years. Alcohol was injected in 5%, 7½%, and 10% solution.

With the use of intravenous alcohol, the physicians claim, need for post-operative sedation by narcotics was reduced from 30 to 50%. The alcohol also increases caloric intake and has special value in cases unable to ingest food, according to their report.

Alcohol may be used with relative safety in patients with heart disease, the physicians pointed out, because it has little effect on blood pressure. They also stated that alcohol has a definite value as a sedative during regional anæsthesia in combination with nitrous oxide and oxygen.

No More Scratching!

Twenty-seven cases of poison ivy dermatitis occurring in twenty-five patients are reported to have been cured in 3 to 4 days by intradermal administration of an oil solution of 3-n-pentadecyl catechol — a crystalline synthetic similar to the plant's toxic factor. Outstanding feature of the new treatment is rapid relief of itching, burning, or smarting and shortening of the eruption's course, the doctor who discovered it relates.

Chief difficulty encountered in the past in treating patients with poison-ivy extracts, the physician points out, was caused by the fact that the active ingredient is an unsaturated oil which is unstable and cannot as yet be standardized by chemical methods. 3-n-pentadecyl catechol, on the other hand, is a crystalline synthetic substance which is potent, can be standardized quantitatively, is stable in oil solution, and is easily handled.

Review of German Science Translated into English

To close a gap in scientific knowledge resulting from the six-year wartime barrier between German scientists and the rest of the world, an English translation of a 22,000-page compendium originally published in German is now being made public. A free descriptive catalog of the titles in the new American review of German science, covering German achievements in biology, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, physics, and other earth sciences, is reported to be available now from the government.

New Odor Control Booklet

A concise, readable presentation of the problem of undesirable household and industrial odors, together with practical methods for their control, is reported available in a recently published circular. The pamphlet is based on government research and critical consideration of extensive technical literature on odor control.

New Air-Dry Coatings Provide Extremely Hard, Tough Films— Resist Chemicals, Heat, Wear

AROFLINT Coatings Are True 'Plastic Finishes' — Fast-Drying, Remarkably Pale in Color, High in Gloss and Gloss-Retention — Films Have Excellent Adhesion to Wood, Good Flexibility

A new resin that will make possible production of air-dry coatings that parallel phenolic molding resins in hardness and toughness — coatings that are also highly resistant to chemicals and heat — is now in volume production at U.S.I. AROFLINT 131 is now available to paint, varnish, and lacquer producers and will permit preparation of clear wood finishes for applications where extremely hard wear is involved; where high resistance to chemicals, solvents, water, etc., is important; wherever high-quality, non-scratch, abrasion-resistant finishes for wood are desired.

She needn't worry about spilling nail polish or remover on the vanity — not if it has an AROFLINT finish. AROFLINT coatings retain their high gloss and beauty for a long, long time, because they are unusually resistant to wear and nearly all chemicals — even nail polish remover and solvent paint removers.

Excellent Hardness, Adhesion, and Flexibility

Cured films of AROFLINT are extremely hard, tough, and flexible. They afford outstanding scratch-, mar-, and scuff-resistance. Actually coatings made with AROFLINT dry to a hardness of about 2/3 that of plate glass —far beyond the hardness of any other known air-dry coating. Impact resistance of the films is also good. Wood may be dented quite sharply, yet films show no break or loss of adhesion.

Coatings made with AROFLINT have excellent adhesion to wood and various porous composition surfaces. They also possess outstanding adhesion to themselves. The cured films have excellent flexibility. Cold-check tests have indicated the films are noticeably superior in this respect to the normal type of lacquers currently being used by the furniture industry. Practical weathering tests also demonstrate that AROFLINT coatings have

MORE

New Index of Nomographs Increases Their Utility

To increase the availability and utility of nomographs, useful scientific tools, an index of them has just been published. The nomographs are reported indexed by key words and under 21 divisions—physics, chemistry and chemical engineering, mathematics, etc. This tabulation also gives the variables involved and page numbers of journals carrying the nomographs. Without such an index, searching the literature to find whether or not a certain nomograph existed might consume as much time as constructing one.

Aluminum Finishes Manual

A new, revised manual published recently by a large metals company contains basic information on various processes for applying surface finishes to aluminum and on characteristics of the finishes. Tables give step-by-step schedules for applying various types of finishes, data on properties of the aluminum alloys, action of some chemicals on aluminum alloys, and their relative resistance to corrosion. A guide helps approximate costs of 20 different aluminum treatments.

Paint Hiding Power Charts

Paint manufacturers can check and determine the hiding power of their products, it is reported, with new charts having black, white, and gray patterns of rated color strength. A transparent coating which does not discolor, prevents paint from soaking into the paper charts, providing a good surface for application of the sample. Paint-film thickness can be calculated easily, and hiding power can be determined by either visual or mechanical means.

New Handbook on Aerosols

A new handbook on aerosols, containing basic discussions of theory and experiment in the aerosol field, is now available from government sources.

V 15 N 20 NOV 13 1950

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November ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1950

CONTINUED

Air-Dry Coating

excellent exterior durability. This property combined with excellent resistance to salt and fresh water makes them excellent for interior, exterior and marine uses.

Resists Even Acetone

AROFLINT coatings, unlike conventional paints, varnishes, etc., are extremely resistant to practically all solvents and chemicals. For example, AROFLINT coatings are untouched by spilled nail polish or polish remover. Even solvent paint and varnish removers will not soften or in any way affect the coating. They are highly resistant to alcohol or whiskey, and will show no ill effect even after long exposure. In addition, AROFLINT coatings are highly resistant to oils, fats, greases and many chemicals, including cleaning compounds, soaps and detergents.

AROFLINT coatings are unaffected by heat, so no blistering or softening will be encountered if hot objects are placed on the coated surface. These coatings are resistant to cigarette burns, even though the heat may cause a slight charring of the wood underneath the coating.

Fast-Drying

Coatings made with AROFLINT are fast-drying and rapid-finishing — actually so fast in set and thru-curing that they fit into many normal lacquer finishing schedules used commercially by furniture manufacturers. They are also as fast in recoatability as shellac.

Good Color and Gloss Retention

AROFLINT films are remarkably pale in color and comparable in color-retention to the better grade furniture finishing lacquers now in use.

AROFLINT films maintain a high gloss, even on aging and under many adverse conditions. Various degrees of gloss can easily be obtained by rubbing and polishing if lower-gloss coatings are desired.

Wide Variety of Uses

Versatile AROFLINT coatings are recommended for use on furniture for the home, office, school, restaurant, etc.; on all types of sporting equipment; on industrial equipment, such as textile bobbins, shoe lasts, metal casting molds, etc.; as marine finishes; on floors in homes, institutions, and gymnasiums. For full technical information, write the Editor, *U.S.I. Chemical News.*

New Plant Antibiotic Active against 10 Fungi

Early tests of a new antibiotic, "plumerin," isolated from the roots of a tropical flowering plant, indicate that it is effective against 10 different fungi and several strains of bacteria, including one of the tuberculosis bacilli. Arrangements have been made with a medical college, the doctors who discovered the new antibiotic relate, to make animal tests with it. They hope for further evidence of antitubercular activity.

Plumerin was discovered after more than 300 plants had been screened. The investigators plan to screen 1700 plants and predict their discovery may be the forerunner of a whole series of plant-derived agents.

New Fruit Tree Coating Effective against Rabbits

A new fruit tree coating, consisting of rosin and denatured alcohol, is reported to provide effective protection against bark damage caused by cottontail rabbits. The new formulation has been tested on apple, peach, pear, plum, and cherry seedlings and proved to be the only one of many "rabbit repellents" tested that did not restrict tree growth.

One application of the repellent protects the tree all winter and may be applied with a paint brush. Field tests show that one gallon of the solution is sufficient to treat 150 to 200 two-year-old trees and that one man can coat about 34 trees an hour. The application should be placed on the tree to extend above the anticipated snow level.

Concrete with Air-Bubbles Has Structural Advantages

Farm engineers have been studying the use of concrete in which air-bubbles take the place of sand. Principal advantages are reported to be light weight, insulation against heat or cold, and high resistance to penetration by water. Mixing of the air-bubble concrete is carried out in conventional equipment, it is claimed, but an aerating agent is added to cause foaming and porosity. The new-type concrete is expected to find use in roofs and walls of farm buildings.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

A new easy-to-apply roof coating which can be sprayed on roofs and will dry in about 20 minutes, is tough-weathering and long-lasting, the makers state. It is claimed to resist moisture, abrasion, and most acid fumes and will not support combustion. **(No. 619)**

Applying two or more colors with one coat is reported possible with a new enamel for painting "dry wall"—gypsum board, beaverboard, asbestos board, or other wall or ceiling composition boards. The finish is said to produce a uniformly distributed broken-effect finish of two or more colors. **(No. 620)**

Two new antiskinning agents for paints and varnishes have been announced, one for use where light color and mild odor are important and the other for use where higher effectiveness index is needed. **(No. 621)**

A new visual spectroscopic lab instrument reportedly analyzes for 33 elements in a few minutes. Described as ideal for macro or micro-analysis, it requires only a few milligrams of sample and permits immediate positive detection without "interferences" and without destroying sample. **(No. 622)**

A new synthetic sweetening agent, similar to saccharin in ability to sweeten without adding calories, leaves no bitter after-taste and can be used in any type of cooking process. **(No. 623)**

A new-type hand-truck for drums, fibre or steel, will handle containers with a bead, rim, or chime, regardless of size, it is claimed. Jaws are said to open and close automatically on the rim without any damage to drum or bead. The lightweight (40-lb.) steel truck will take loads up to 1000 lb. **(No. 624)**

A new antistatic and cleaning agent for polystyrene moldings, films, etc., is described as a fast-drying liquid which eliminates attraction of dust and dirt which spoil appearance and cause scratches. It is water-resistant and lasts indefinitely under normal handling. **(No. 625)**

A new refractory material for lining high-temperature furnaces said to meet or surpass specifications of any now marketed will sell for one-half the usual price in standard firebrick sizes. It will support 1000 pounds without deforming at 3300°F., and can be heated to 2550°F. and then sprayed with cold water without cracking or chipping, the makers state. **(No. 626)**

For easier car-starting in cold weather, a new device only 3 inches long warms the coolant and thus reduces engine wear and starting load on battery and speeds warm-up of car heater. Unit plugs into garage or house outlet. **(No. 627)**

A new, transparent, water-repellent for bricks, stone, masonry, and concrete prevents seepage of water at masonry joints and on entire surface after one application. Coating sets to water-repellency in 4 hours and lasts many years, the makers claim. **(No. 628)**

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OTHER ESTERS
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INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
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Ethyl Ether, Absolute—A.C.S.
ACETONE — A.C.S.
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Riboflavin Concentrates
Special Liquid Curbay*
U.S.I. Animal Protein Factor Supplement
Vacatone* 40
RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
Arochem*—modified types
Arofene*—pure phenolics
Aroflat—for special flat finishes
Aroplaz*—alkyds and allied materials
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
Ester Gums—all types
Natural Resins—all standard grades
INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
CPR Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Piperonyl Butoxide
Piperonyl Cyclonene
Pyrenone* Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Pyrethrum Products: Liquid & Dust
Rotenone Products: Liquid & Dust
INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
Indalone*
Triple-Mix Repellents
OTHER PRODUCTS
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Nitrocellulose Solutions
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Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	6.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.29½	.30
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.39	.40
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.42	.45
Para-anisidin dms works	lb.	.80	—
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.88½	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld E. Miss	lb.	.70	—
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.70	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Paracymene, dms. works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	—
smaller quantities	gal.	3.00	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb lots.	lb.	.45	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	.19
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l. refinery	lb.	No prices.	
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0695	—
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0695	—
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0695	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy.	lb.	.0705	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0705	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0720	—

Paraffin prices in bgs and ctns. 1-10c per lb higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs. 2.7c per lb higher, and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c per lb higher.

Paraformaldehyde, 94-95% powd., dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	lb.	.16	—
10,000 lbs. to c.l. same basis.	lb.	.17¼	.17½
1,000-9,999 lbs. same basis	lb.	.18¼	.18½
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis	lb.	.19¼	.20¼
94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	—
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15	—
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.16	—
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.18	—
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery	lb.	.14	—
10,000 lbs., to c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½	—
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.12	—
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13	—
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.14	—
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis	lb.	.16	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13¼
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	—
USP cbys	lb	.51	.53
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.45½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.48½	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs. works.	lb.	.19	.20
Paranitrophenol, kgs. works, frt. equald	lb.	.42	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Paraphenetidin dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.31½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.30	2.80
technical refined dms., same basis	lb.	1.05	1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.72	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls., works	lb.	70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
ground, bxs.	lb.	.40	.48
powder, bxs.	lb.	.43	.50
Paris green dealer distributor, dms., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.35	.39
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.36	.68
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb	No stocks.	
Peanut meal 45% sacked mill	ton.	66.00	—
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.35	—
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	102	—
200,000 units	vl.	15½	—
500,000 units	vl	.28	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	52	—
2,000,000 units	vl	1.00	—
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04	—
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.03½	—
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04½	—
sodium, unlabeled, vials 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	16	—
500,000 units	vl.	.30½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units		.04½	—
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb	40	45
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	23	.28
truckload 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb	20¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	.35

Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)

Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal	10½	11¼
Pepper, black, spot, bgs.	lb.	1.48	—
November delivery	lb.	1.47	—
December delivery, bgs	lb.	1.46	—
December shipment, bgs	lb.	1.36	—
January-March shipment, bgs	lb.	1.27	—
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.34	.35
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.45	.46
Hontoka, bgs	lb.	.38	.39
November shipment	lb.	.33	—
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.30	.30½
Mexican sparts, bgs	lb	35	36
Mississippi sparts, bgs, source Oct. shipment	lb.	.35	.36
Pepper, red, Nigerian, caps, bgs.	lb.	.31	.32
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.42	.43
Sudanese, small, bgs	lb.	.42	.43
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.25	.26
White, bgs.	lb.	2.70	2.75
November delivery, bgs.	lb.	2.60	2.65
Peppermint, USP, flom., bls.	lb.	.55	.60
imported, bls	lb.	.80	.90
Pepsin, NF, bulk, containers.	lb.	3.90	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.10	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.11	—
Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	1.15	1.35
Petrolatum, amber, c.l., dms.	lb.	.05½	.05⅝
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06¼	.06¼
cream, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07¼	.08
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05⅜	.05⅝
l.c.l.	lb.	.06⅜	.06½
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06⅞	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08½	.08⅝
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.07⅜	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08⅜	.08⅝
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.07⅛	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	.08¼
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05⅜	.06
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	.06⅝
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl	2.06	2.90
Montana	bbl	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.67	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.10	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Texas, East	bbl	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.28	2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C. 10-gal. cns. dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal	.44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal	.44	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal	.44	—
90°-160° C, ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco	gal	.57	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.55	1.60
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.05	2.10
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.45	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.18	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.20	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.13	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.12	—
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	2.15	2.20
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.18	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.18	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.23	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.175	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.13	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.099	.104
Pennsylvania	gal.	.09375	.0975

Papaverine—Petroleum, Mineral Spirits

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.0525	—
No. 3	gal.	.07875	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0875	.09
No. 1, straw	gal.	.0875	.09
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08125	.08625
range	gal.	.07825	.08125
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1.	gal.	.10	—
No. 2	gal.	.095	.1025
No. 3	gal.	.095	.0975
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
255 F, o.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.17	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.12375
toluol-type tanks refinery	gal.	.11625	.11875
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	—
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	—
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.15	—
group 3, tanks.	gal.	.10875	—

Manufacturer Speeds Jar-Filling Operation 20%

. . . THANKS TO A PETROLATUM DEVELOPED FOR HIM BY SONNEBORN

FILLING small jars with petrolatum was long considered a 'problem operation'. Petrolatum foams as it is poured. If it cools with foam on its surface, the bubbles give it an unattractive, pitted surface. If the petrolatum is poured at high temperatures, the bubbles break up fairly satisfactorily. This, however, slows up packaging considerably, since capping must be delayed until the petrolatum is cool.

But then one manufacturer asked Sonneborn to work on that problem. A new technique in petrolatum refining was developed which eliminated all foaming difficulties. The manufacturer no longer had to pour at high temperatures and then wait for the petrolatum to cool. Packaging was speeded up 20%. Naturally, jar-filling costs are lower. And the product is free of bubbles — more attractive and more saleable!

Filling a jar faster is only one of the many problems Sonneborn has licked for users of white mineral oil and petrolatum. Next time you need help . . . call in Sonneborn.

Sonneborn

Leads through Research

WHITE OILS • PETROLATUMS • PETROLEUM SULFONATES

WHITE OIL & PETROLATUM DIVISION, L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC., 300 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

NOV 13 1950

Petroleum, Mineral Spirits—Pomegranate Root

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tank-wagon, Baltimore ..... gal. .18½- —
Boston ..... gal. .17 - —
Buffalo ..... gal. .17½- —
Newark ..... gal. .16 - —
New York ..... gal. .16 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .18 - —
Providence ..... gal. .17½- —
Rochester ..... gal. .19 - —
Syracuse ..... gal. .20 - —
Washington, D C. ..... gal. .18½- —

Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery .. gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Newark ..... gal. .15½- —
New York ..... gal. .16 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .15 - —

high-flash 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C. mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal gal. .21½- .23
25-26° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis gal. .22 - .26
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C. m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .28½- —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .22 - .28½
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C. m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .28½
340-410 b.r., 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .22 - .28½
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .22 - —
36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .22 - —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .27½- .29½

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360
b.r., Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .11875- .12125
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .18½- —
Newark ..... gal. .17½- —
New York ..... gal. .17½- —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .17 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —

Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J. N. Y., gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .11875- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .1225- —

Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .137 - .165
East coast, N. J. N. Y., tanks gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .11375- —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .17 - —
Newark ..... gal. .16 - —
New York ..... gal. .16 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .18 - —
Syracuse ..... gal. .20 - —

Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .2065- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .1650- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works .. lb. .1865- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1890- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .1675- —

Petroleum sulphonate, 50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works .. lb. .1590- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1615- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .14 - —

Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies. lb. .1650- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1725- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1475- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1650- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1725- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1475- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs .. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted .. lb. .46 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis .. lb. .48 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .50 - —
Phenylacetaldshyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.45 - 2.70
100%, bots ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller dms., works ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - .36½
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.80
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.75 - 4.20
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP bots, works ..... lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms. works. lb. 15.00 -15.75
commercial, fib. dms., works ... lb. 6.40 - —
tech., fib., dms., works ..... lb. 9.40 - 9.65
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls. works lb. 20½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 35.00- —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines .. long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works ..... lb. .39 - .40
Yellow, cns. ..... lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. ..... lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works ..... lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works. lb. .23 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- .20¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- .21½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - .18½
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs ..... lb. .08 - .10
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots .. oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials ..... oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs ..... lb. .24½- .25
Pinetar retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South lb. .051 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C. ..... lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South ..... lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Piperidine 95%, dms. frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots ... kilo 12.50 -13.25
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. inc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms .. lb. .08 - —
5 to 19 dms ..... lb. .0775- —
10 or more dms ..... lb. .0755- —
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms lb. .0892- —
5 to 19 dms ..... lb. .0867- —
20 or more dms .. lb. .0847- —
Coaltar, 150° F, m.p., bbls., c.l., works .. ton. 34.00 -37.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 37.00 -41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works ..... lb. .05 - .07
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. ..... lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican Texas).
Pine, dms., dms. inc., l.c.l., works, South .. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soybean, dms. works ..... lb. 04½- .05
Tall, dms., works ..... lb. .03 - .03½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 90.00 -93.00
Pokeroot, bls. ..... lb. .15 - .18
Pleurisy root, bls ..... lb .25 - .26
Podophyllin NF dms ..... lb. 12.45 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .42 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .42 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs. frt alld .. lb. .30 - .31
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .31 - .31½
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .31½- .32
200-9,999 lbs., same basis .. lb. .32 - .32½
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .31 - —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .31 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs. same basis lb. .31½- —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .31½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis .. lb. .27 - .28½
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - .29½
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .29 - .30½
200-9,999 lbs., same basis .. lb. .29 - .30½
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .29 - —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis .. lb. .29 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .65

SYMBOL of DREW FATTY ACIDS SUPERIORITY for

COSMETICS . . . SOAPS . . . SHAMPOOS
DETERGENTS . . . SHAVING CREAMS . . .
FOOD...PHARMACEUTICALS...TEXTILES
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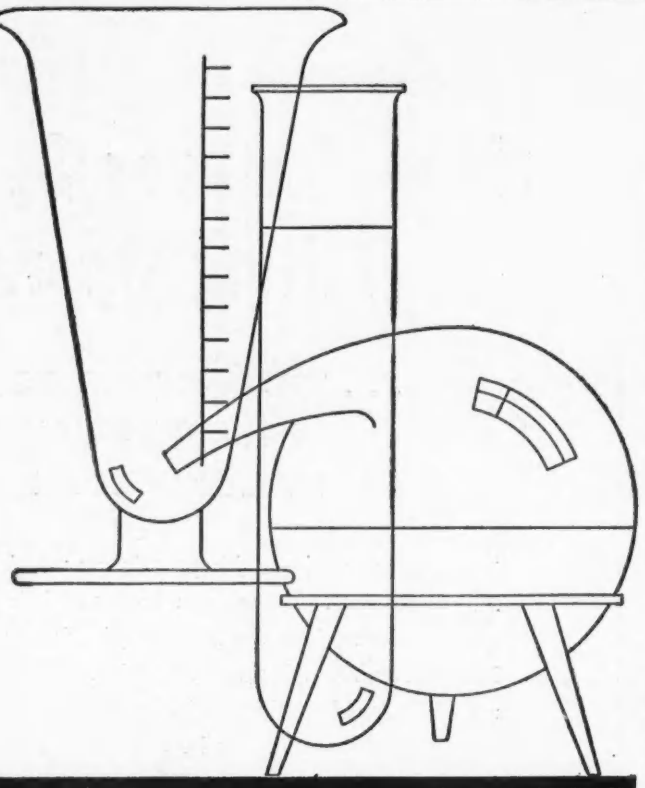


It takes a lot of doing to produce superior fatty acids. Carefully selected raw materials are a must. Equally important are skillful compounding; maintenance of uniform control; complete research and production facilities. These, plus a determination to produce only the finest fatty acids are reasons why DREW is a leading producer of Distilled and Fractionated Fatty Acids.

Compare the chemical data of DREW Fatty Acids with similar products—you'll understand why leading manufacturers demand DREW Fine Fatty Acids for their best products.

CHEMICAL DATA

PRODUCT	TYPE	FFA	TITRE °C	IODINE VALUE	ACID VALUE	SAP. VALUE	COLOR
AB	Double Distilled Coconut Fatty Acid	126-132	24-28	8-16	250.6-262.5	250.6-262.5	20.0/3.0
AAB	85-90% Lauric Acid	139-144	37.0 Min.	3.0 Max.	277-286.4	277-286.4	15.0/2.0
ABL	70% Lauric Acid	138-141	30.0 Min.	5.0 Max.	274.4-280.4	274.4-280.4	20.0/3.0
ABH	Double Distilled Hydrogenated Coconut Fatty Acid	126-132	29	3.0 Max	250.6-262.5	250.6-262.5	15.0/2.0
AAAR	Single Distilled Coconut Fatty Acids	123-128	30.0 Max.	16-22	245-255	245-255	35.0/5.0
Caprylic Acid	Caprylic Acid—65% Caprylic Acid—80%	184 191		2.0 Max.	366 380	366 380	10.0/2.0
Wecoline S	Double Distilled Soya Fatty Acid	99-102	22-24	125-140	196.9-203	196.9-203	10.0/1.5
Wecoline S-2	Distilled Soya Fatty Acid	99-107	24-28	105-125	196.9-212.8	196.9-212.8	35.0/10.0
Wecoline L	Double Distilled Linseed Fatty Acid	99-101	22.0 Max.	175-192	196.9-200.8	196.9-200.8	10.0/1.5
Wecoline C	Cottonseed Fatty Acids	98-103	34-38	95-110	196-206	196-206	30.0/8.0
Wecoline 00	Double Distilled Oleic Fatty Acid	98-101	8.0-10.0	85-93	194.9-200.8	194.9-200.8	10.0/1.5
Formula 1500	Stearic Acid	99.0 Min.	54-56	15.0 Max.	196.9 Min.	196.9 Min.	35.0/5.0*
Formula 1000	Stearic Acid	99.0 Min.	58	6.0 Max.	196.9 Min.	196.9 Min.	35.0/5.0*
Formula 200	Stearic Acid	99-103	56-57	6.0 Max.	196.9-204.8	196.9-204.8	4.0/1.0
Formula 300	Stearic Acid	99-103	58.0 Min.	4.0 Max.	196.9-204.8	196.9-204.8	4.0/1.0
Formula 400	Stearic Acid	99-103	60-64	3.0 Max.	196.9-204.8	196.9-204.8	4.0/1.0
VRO	Mixed Vegetable Fatty Acids—Special Mixed Vegetable Fatty Acids—Regular	116 112	30.0 Max.	30-60	231 223	231 223	70.0/10.0

Color Readings: Full Column unless otherwise indicated *1" cell

For further information, write
TECHNICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION

E. F. DREW & CO., INC.
15 EAST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON GREENVILLE, S. C.

DREW PRODUCTS

Poppy flowers, bls	lb.	.85 -	.90
Seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.17	Nom.
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.17¾-	.18
afloat, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	—
Polish, bgs	lb.	.16	Nom.
Turkish, bgs., afloat	lb.	No prices.	
Potash, caustic, tow-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.00 -	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		10 75 -	—
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.125 -	—
tanks, works 100 lbs.		4.30 -	—
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.40 -	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		10 15 -	—
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.50 -	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9 25 -	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.875 -	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		4.65 -	—
tanks, same basis 100 lbs.		3 55 -	—
solid 88-92% dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs		7 90 -	—
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs		8.65 -	—
Potassium abietate, dms	lb.	.06 -	—
Acetate, dms	lb	.31	.36
Bicarbonate USP gran dms	lb	20	22
powd dms	lb	22	24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.15
Potassium bichromate in drums ½c higher.			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)			
Borate gran. bbls. c.l. works ton		212.00 -	—
ton lots, ex whse ton		275.00 -	—
less ton lots, ex whse ton		280.00 -	—
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.50 -	.52
25-200-lb. lots	lb.	.55 -	.57
Bromide USP cryst. gran., bbls. kgs	lb	.34 -	.37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.25 -	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		9.30 -	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.75 -	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7 30 -	—
USP gran., bbls. dms	lb	.16½	.18
powd. bbls. dms	lb	.21	.23
Chromate, tech., bgs.	lb.	.32 -	.36
Chlorate, cryst. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.069	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.0915	.1015
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.094 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.0965	.1065
export, dms. 1 to 10 tons ex whse	lb.	.12	—
NF gran. dms	lb	31	.33
Chloride, USP cryst., dms	lb.	.26	.27
gran., dms	lb.	.20 -	.22
powd., dms	lb.	.29 -	.32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.37½	.38½
powder dms	lb	40½	41½
Cyanide dms works	lb	.52½	.55
Fluoride dms. works	lb	24	—
Gluconate dms	lb	75	79
Glycerophosphate 75% solution, cbys	lb.	2.15 -	2.25
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.12 -	2.20
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic). USP pellets jars	lb	33	—
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs.		3.50 -	—
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib. dms	lb	.90	.93
Iodide, dms	lb.	2.13 -	2.20
Manure salt, 22% K2O, bulk, mines unit-ton		21	—
Metabisulphite gran. bbls	lb	21	—
powd. bbls	lb	25	—
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton		.42 -	—
Trona, Cal. unit-ton		.50½-	—
50-51 K2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton		25.00	-25.50
Nitrate (see Saltpeter)			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.30	.32
purified dms	lb	.42	.44
Perchlorate dms., l.c.l.	lb	.14	.15
kgs. c.l. works	lb	.13½	—
Permanganate, tech., dms., works,	lb.	.22½-	.23½
USP, dms., works	lb.	.24½-	.25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
Phosphate tetrabasic, bbls. wks.	lb	13	13½
Prussiate red, kgs	lb	60	.65
yellow bbls	lb	21	—
kegs	lb	26	—
Ricinoleate tech bbls	lb	11	—
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		14.70 -	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.		15 20 -	—
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.50	4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs.		5 25 -	6.30
30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.70 -	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.20 -	—
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.85 -	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.35 -	—
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.35 -	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.85 -	—
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.00 -	6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs.		6.75 -	7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs.		7.25 -	7.99
Silicofluoride, bbl. drs	lb	04	08
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K2SO4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton		36.25 -	—
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.31	.33
gran dms	lb	18½	—
powder, dms	lb	16	.16½
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)			
Thiocyanate NF, cryst. dms	lb.	.75	.81
tech works	lb	45	50
Titanate ctns. c.l. works	lb	12	—
5 tons works	lb	.12¼	—
1 ton or less works	lb	.12½	.12¾
Potassium magnesium sulphate bulk, works, basis 40% K2SO4, 18% MgO ton		16.00 -	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)			
Potassium titanium fluoride fib dms. works	lb	.45	.53
Potassium-titanium oxalate bbls., kgs	lb	.65	.70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride fib dms. c.l. works	lb	.50	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.52½	.55
Pregnenolone bots.	gm	2.50 -	—
Acetate, bots.	gm.	2.50 -	—
Prickly ash bark bls	lb	.22	.25
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.60	.70
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Procaine hydrochloride USP, dms. contract 1,000 lbs. or more works	lb	3.75	4.50
spot	lb.	4.00	5.00
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots	gm.	4.50 -	—
Propane commercial grade (gases group 3 gal.		.03 -	—
Propionaldehyde dms. c.l. works	lb	28½	—
l.c.l. works	lb	29½	—
tanks works	lb	25	—
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)			
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Propylene dichloride dms. c.l	lb	.08½	—
l.c.l	lb	.09½	—
smaller containers, l.c.l.	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks	lb	.07	—

Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l. frt alld E	lb	19½	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb	.16½-	—
Propyleneglycol, NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Propylthiouracil bots. 50 kilos or more	kilo.	5.55 00	—
smaller lots	kilo.	5.55 10	.55 30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.19 -	.23
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.16 -	.19
husks, bgs	lb.	.65	66
Pulsatilla herb, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03½-	.04
smaller lots	lb.	.037a-	.04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.05½-	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04 -	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½-	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½-	—
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb	18	20
Purple take (see Red)			
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%: for aerosol bombs, dms. works	lb	11.00	-11.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc. odorless base dms., works	gal	9.50 -	—
regular base dms works	gal	9.40 -	—

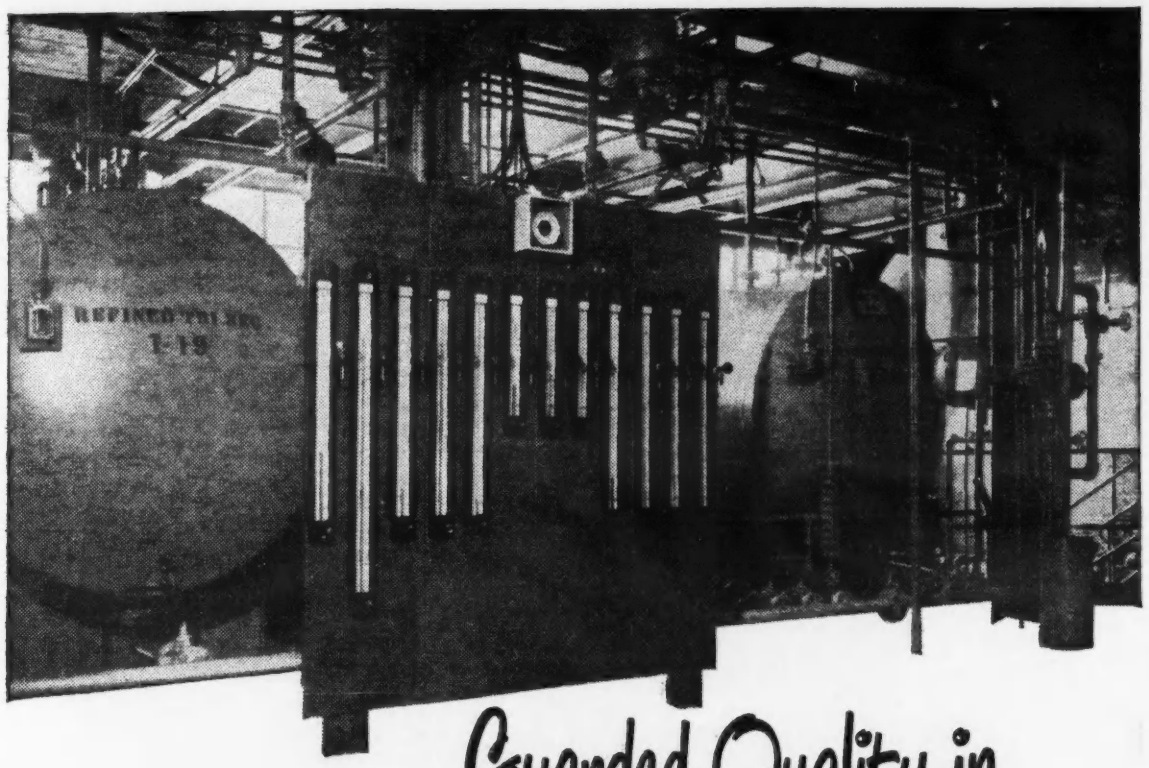
Pyrethrum concentrate, liquid, 30 to 1 base, 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc, odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	14.15 -	—
regular base dms. works	gal.	14.05 -	—
flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.42 -	.44
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.56	.65
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)			
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald	gal.	2.67 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.70 -	—
ref., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	1.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05 -	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots. gram.		.55 -	—
Pyrites, Spanish c.i.f. Atlantic ports	long-ton	8.00 -	—
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, bulk c.l. mines	ton.	11.00	-11.50
230 mesh bulk c.l. mines	ton.	12.00	-12.50
325 mesh bulk c.l. mines	ton.	15.00	—
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk c.l. mines	ton	9.50	—
insecticide grade 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	12.00	-12.50
rubber grade 140 mesh bgs. c.l., mines	ton.	10.00	-10.50
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.			
Pyroxylin, USP, bots	lb.	0.54 -	—
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.17 -	—
black cs. works	lb.	.14 -	—
gray, cs., works	lb.	.13 -	—
mixed, mottled, cs., works.	lb.	.12 -	—

Poppy Flowers—Quince Seed

Pyroxylin, scrap, white, china, ivory, cs., works	lb.	.17 -	—
dense cs. works	lb	16 -	—
translucent pastels cs. works,	lb.	17 -	—
transparent colorless cs. works,	lb	19 -	—
colors cs. works	lb	17 -	—
shavings opaque amber, cs., works	lb	14 -	—
mixed colors, cs. works	lb	14 -	—
white cs. works	lb	17 -	—

Q

Quassia chips, bls	lb	08	.09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l.,	lb.	14¾	15
liq. 35% tannin bbls. works,	lb	08	08¼
tanks same basis	lb	07½	—
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra	lb.	.09 -	—
powd. 70% tannin bgs., c.l.	lb.	15½	—
ordinary, solid 63% tannin, bgs. c.l., ex-dock, duty extra	lb.	.06 5/16	—
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.			
Queen of the meadow root, bgs	lb.	.18 -	.20
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l	lb	33½	—
Extract, liquid bbls. l.c.l	lb	14½	—
solid bxs	lb	23	—
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net	flask.	95.00	-96.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb	.90	1.50



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Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns... oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns ..... oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns..... oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns .... oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate NF cns. 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- .51¼
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .51¼- .51¾
tanks, same basis..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis.. dms., frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb 1.60 - 1.70
Red, alizarin conc., bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.60 - —

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita

Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.80 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.65 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.70 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.30 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.55
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.40 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.65
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.50 - —
medium-light shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .11¼- 11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs..... lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼

Red, iron oxide, special, high color, all shades, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works..... lb. .85 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works. lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls. works lb 1.10 - —
Iron oxide bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .94 - —
MNP, toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works ..... lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs. works lb. 06¾ 07
Para toner, bbls..... lb. .85 - .90
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb 4.45 —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls. works lb. .20 - 25
Purple lake, kegs lb. 1.35 — —
Rose lake alizarin bbls. works. lb. .25 28
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock..... lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works. lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works..... lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt equald lb. 24½- 25
Venetian tone, bgs. works lb. 0350 —
20% bgs. works ..... lb. 0360- —
25% bgs. works..... lb. .0410- —
30% bgs. works ..... lb. .0440- —
35% bgs. works ..... lb. .0465- —
40% bgs. works ..... lb 0490- —

Red, vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns ... lb 4.27 —
Red KB base (see chloro(4)-2-toluidine).
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 2.19 - 2.21
Red saunders wood powd. bbls lb. .50 —
Rennin, NF, powder.....lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., c.l. works ..... lb 74 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb 75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 2.50 - —
powd., dms works ..... lb 2.70 - —
Monoacetate, NF dms ..... lb 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb 15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cns.....lb.42.00 -45.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs..lb. .65 - .75
powd., bbls .....lb. .75 - .85
India, whole, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls.....lb. 35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd.. kilo.125.00 —
Readily soluble, bots. dlvd.. kilo.125.00 -
Rice bran concentrate dms. Cedartown, Ga lb. 79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .31 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .31½- .36¼
Rose flowers, pale, bls .....lb. .40 - .45
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 1.65
Leaves, French, bls .....lb. .12 .12½
Portuguese, bls .....lb. .07 .07½
Spanish, bls .....lb. .07¼- .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
N, dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.95 - —
X, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works..... lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works.....lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs. c.l. mines.. ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l. mines .... ton.43.00 —
Rue herb bls .. lb. .35 .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms.....gram. .01¾- .02
smaller lots, fib. dms.....gram. .02¼- .03½
Kyania, 100% powd., bgs. works lb. .20 —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., obls ... lb. .70 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .40 - —
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.22.00 -25.00
Safrol, dms. .....lb. .95 - 1.10
Sage, Cyprus, bls .....lb. .10 - .11
Dalmatian, bls., spot.....lb. 1.20 - —
afloat .....lb. 1.16 - —
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Syrian, bls .....lb. .16 - .17
Sago flour, bgs .....lb. .07½- .07¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, ctns .....lb.14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF gran. bbls. kgs .....lb 1.00 —
fib dms lb 1.02 1.03
powdered salol 10¢ higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. .....100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst. obls. 10 tons. 100 lbs.13.90 —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons .....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons ....100 lbs.10.25 —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
NF gran. dms ..... lb. 15¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms. ..... lb. .75 - 76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots ..... oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF cryst., powd. cns.kilo. No stocks.
Saponin, No. 1 cns ..... lb. 2.45 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 .40
Honduras bls ..... lb 40 45
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls ..... lb .35 .40
select, bls. .....lb. .55 - .60
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .10 - .10½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin lump, cns.... lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns. ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs ..... lb. 11 .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld....lb. .73 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz.15.00 -17.00
Hydrochloride bots oz 84.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .26¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .27¼- —
dms., 100 lbs. or less .....lb. .28¼- .32½
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd....lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Senna leaf, Alex., bale-leaf, bls lb. .16 - .18
sifting, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
No. 2, bls .....lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bls .....lb. .17 - .18
powdered, bls., bxs .....lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, natural, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
hulled, bgs. .....lb. .17½- .18
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.....lb. .22 - .27
natural, bgs .....lb. .18½- .19
Salvadorean, bgs .....lb. .13 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .51½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .52 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .54 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots... lb. .61½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .62 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .64 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs .....lb. .49 - .50
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .47 - .48
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs .....lb. .45 - .46
TN, bgs., 10 bgs .....lb. .43 - .44
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works. ton.20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works..... ton.25.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .18½- .20¼

"We recommend . . ."

Recommendations from Wyandotte Technical Service are not "off-the-cuff." Here's how we worked with one Caustic Soda customer.

We recommended that he use liquid caustic rather than solid. We helped him appraise his plant conditions. We drew up schematic diagrams outlining the handling of liquid caustic. We showed him how to dilute the liquid to the concentrations he needed. We drew up a cost estimate for the handling system. We recommended the types of equipment we felt he needed.

He turned our prints over to his engineers for execution. But we continued to advise him throughout the construction program. We inspected the finished system. And we were on hand when the switch was thrown for the first tank car shipment.

In one year's time, his savings paid for the installation . . . and began to return him a profit.

Service like this is not for the "favored few." It is available to any Wyandotte customer. Not just for Caustic Soda, but for Soda Ash or any Wyandotte product. Wyandotte Technical Service is not a sales gimmick. It is an outgrowth of our feeling that we should share with our customers the accumulated experience of 60 years of chemical making.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE
CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE
AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation
Wyandotte, Mich. • *Offices in Principal Cities*

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .80 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .71⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .71⅞- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .72⅛- —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .72⅜- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .50⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .51⅛- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .52⅜- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .52⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c per oz higher
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz(.95 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls .....lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. ....lb. .50 - .55
Western, bls .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls .....lb. .30 - .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs .....lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .11½- —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .15½- —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Soapbark, bls .....lb. .24 - .27
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .29 - .35
powd., bbls .....lb. .30 - .35
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime USP dms .....lb. .23 .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .10½- .12
NF, powder, bbls., works ....lb. .08½- .09½
Alginate refined water soluble, bbls., works lb. 79 —
semi-refined nbls. works lb 46 —
NF white powd. dms., works, ton lots lb 1.25 - —
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs 8.50 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .28½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. No stocks.
solution dms., works gal. .60 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .46 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd bgs c.l. work. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .10¾- .11½
Sodium bichromate, in drums, ⅝c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works . 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bisulphite, powd. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate NF, jars, dms lb 7.00 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- —
powd., kgs., works .....lb. .09½- —
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms .....lb 21 - —
Chlorite tech. dms. works lb 75 —
Chloroacetate tech. dms., c.l., works lb. 20 —
l.c.l. dms. works lb 21 .22
Chromate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, anhyd., dms.....lb. .23 - .28
USP XIII, gran., dms .....lb 28 .32
Sodium citrate USP XIII powd. prices ½c. higher
Cyanate dms., 1,000 lbs. works. lb 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13½
anhydrous, dms. works lb 14 15½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb 10¾ —
l.c.l. works lb 11 —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case works lb 12.00 -16.50
1 oz tins, 16 to 64 to case works lb 16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots lb 11.00 —
Formate, bgs. c.l., dlvd .. 100 lbs 7.10 —
l.c.l 100 lbs 8.15 —
Gluconate dms lb .83 .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms, c.l. dlvd lb. 1.60 - —
smaller quantities, dlvd .....lb. 1.63 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls .....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.05 - 1.21
Hydride dms. works lb 2.00 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .24 - —
Hydroxide tech. (see Soda, caustic)
USP, pellets, dms .....lb 1.. - —

Sodium hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less.. dms..lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, photographic, bgs., 5,000-lb. lots, Metro. area 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.10 - —
pea, bgs. 100 lbs 3.90 4.85
gran., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.00 —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Sodium (thiosulphate)
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .19 - —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .24 - —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb .13 .14
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate c.l. bbls. works ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate in bbls. $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works .....lb .16 —
bricks dms works .....lb 17 18
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld ....lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.35 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.65
dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ...100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works.lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).

Sodium naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .66 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.48.50 - —
bulk c.l. works lb 45.00 - —
imp. 100-lb bgs. c.l. Atl Gulf Pac whse ton.51.50 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton.48.00 - —
Nitrite, 99½% bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP dms lb .21 —
Orthosilicate anhyd. dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l works. 100 lbs 4.25 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.50 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works .. lb. .09½- —
Para-aminobenzoate dms. 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.65 - —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.75 - 7.50
smaller lots .....lb. 5.80 - 7.80
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .22½ .24½
pellets, bgs. c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .22 .24
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 .23
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs min available at ¼c per lb over carlot prices
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20¾- .21¼

Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .19½- .20
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .38 .39
powd., dms .....lb. .41 - .42
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
cryst. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs 4.40 - —
USP, dried, powd. bgs., dms. works lb. .19 .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c higher than bgs
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.50 - —
ferric dms. 1,500 lbs. works, to .30 —
smaller lots works lb 31 —
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.35 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms .....lb. .61 .63

Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .19½- .20
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .38 .39
powd., dms .....lb. .41 - .42
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
cryst. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs 4.40 - —
USP, dried, powd. bgs., dms. works lb. .19 .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c higher than bgs
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.50 - —
ferric dms. 1,500 lbs. works, to .30 —
smaller lots works lb 31 —
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.35 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms .....lb. .61 .63

When You Specify
SOLVAY Products
for Water...
...you get the ultimate in quality—the kind of quality you would expect from America's leading producer of alkalies. But in addition, you get the fast, dependable delivery service which can only come from a company having more than one plant... and over 200 local stock points from coast to coast. You also get Solvay's exclusive Technical Service... men specially trained in the water industry.
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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
SOLVAY
PRODUCTS
for
Water
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LIQUID
CHLORINE
SODA
ASH
Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers • Sodium Nitrite
Nytron • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Sesquicarbonate—Sulphur, Refined, Lump

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E of Miss. R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls), also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96° Kan., Neb. W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.95
tanks, works.....ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, works.....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works.....ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .049 - —
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. No prices.
Stearate, USP, anhyd., bbls., work lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried gran., dms lb. .14½- .16½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls.....lb. .17 - .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
fused, bbls., c.l. works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.50
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
regular, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
regular, crystals, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate bbls.....lb. .51 - .61
Sodium sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45% basis 100%, tanks, works ton.90.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 —
Thiosulphate tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works....lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms.....lb. .46 - .55
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd., East lb. 1.50 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 —
less 1,000 lbs. same basis lb .30 —
Solvent naphtha, coal tar, tanks, works gal. .28 - .31
high-flash, tanks, works.. gal. .28 - .31
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex..gal. .28 - —
Bayonne.....gal. .32 - —
150 ° flash, tanks, same basis-gal. .28 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000 lbs., works. lb. .31 - .32
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works. lb. .33 - .34
smaller lots, works.....lb. .36 - .39
tristearate, fib dms., 20,000 lbs. works. lb. .31 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works. lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .36 - .38
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 —
ton lots to 5 tons, works. lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms, ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23½- —
regular, 65% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. 15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton.60.00 - —
50%, same basis.....ton.65.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs, 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, ens.....oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .60 .65
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .36 .40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 —
White, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel, flake, dry, dms., works lb 1.50 —
paste, dms., works lb 1.25 —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.27 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 5.62 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.42 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 6.38 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 5.73 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.53 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., spot.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Rice, bgs.....lb. .10¾- .11
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 .61
Stearin oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .35 .38
Stonecrop, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. .60 —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 —
Strontium bromide, NF, ens., dms., lb. .67 - —
Carbonate, 90% dms.....lb. .15½- .16¼
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .50 —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb 09¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. 10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb 42 44
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 - 66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.50 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb 3.00 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., ens., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., ens., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb 2.50 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms lb 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.50 - 11.00
powder lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms lb. 12.25 - 12.75
powder lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms.....lb 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.55 - 11.05
powder, dms lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms..lb. 8.80 - 9.30
powder, dms.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.75
powder, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms..lb. 8.05 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.05
powder, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract long ton.22.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 - —
domestic and Canada.....long ton.23.50 - —
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —

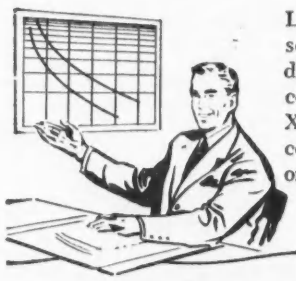
HOW X466 ACTS

X466, perfected by Filtrol laboratories, possesses such high adsorptive power that "off-grade" oils and fats, heavy in chlorophyll, carotene and other color impurities, can be handled readily and economically.

ANY OIL OR FAT—

Be it normal, dark colored, or hard-to-bleach vegetable oil, Filtrol X466 has the extra power to bleach to lowest possible color levels, with minimum oil losses due to the use of smaller amount of adsorbent to attain the same color. Both high and low grade animal fats and oils lend themselves readily to effective decolorizing with X466.

GIVES LOWEST COLOR—



Laboratory and full-scale plant tests have demonstrated that lower color is obtainable with X466 than with the best competitive adsorbents on the market.

PLUS ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES—

Filtrol X466 increases well known Filtrol economies—reduced adsorbent dosage—increased oil yield and quality—less press cake—smaller filter press requirements—lower adsorbent freight, handling, and storage costs.

Filtrol* ADSORBENTS CATALYSTS DESICCANTS

CORPORATION

GENERAL OFFICES: 727 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles 17, California

PLANTS: Vernon, California and Jackson, Mississippi

PRODUCT OF FILTROL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

*T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

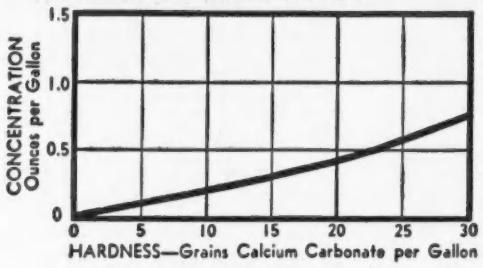
For any commercial application requiring a Glassy Sodium Phosphate SPECIFY...

BLOCKSON SODIUM POLYPHOS*

(Sodium Hexametaphosphate)
(Sodium Tetraphosphate)

EMPIRICAL FORMULA: $Na_{12}P_{10}O_{31}$
COMPOSITION: 1.2 Na_2O: 1 P_2O_5
STRENGTH: P_2O_5 63.5% pH of 1% solution is 7.2
SOLUBILITY: 150 parts in 100 parts of water at 75° F.

Sequestration and Water Softening Capacity
BLOCKSON SODIUM POLYPHOS



★ In Sodium Polyphos, Blockson provides a water soluble Glassy Sodium Phosphate of standardized composition in the middle of the glass forming range of Sodium Phosphates . . . for use in all commercial applications where Glassy Sodium Phosphates are indicated. Ground and lump sizes. Mail coupon for bulletin and sample.

WATER SOFTENING—SEQUESTRATION—Precipitation of calcium and magnesium salts, which normally occurs with increased temperature or alkalinity, is inhibited when minute quantities of Sodium Polyphos are added to hard water. Larger additions prevent precipitation by *forming inert complexes** with the hardness elements. Precipitates already formed will re-dissolve. These complexes won't react with soap added to cleaning bath or formed by saponification of greases and oils by alkaline detergents. Sticky, fabric-enmeshing and equipment-clogging soap curds are avoided. THUS SODIUM POLYPHOS IS A VALUABLE ADJUNCT TO EVERY DETERGENT OPERATION.

*Also forms inert complexes with metallic ions of iron, copper, nickel, manganese and zinc.

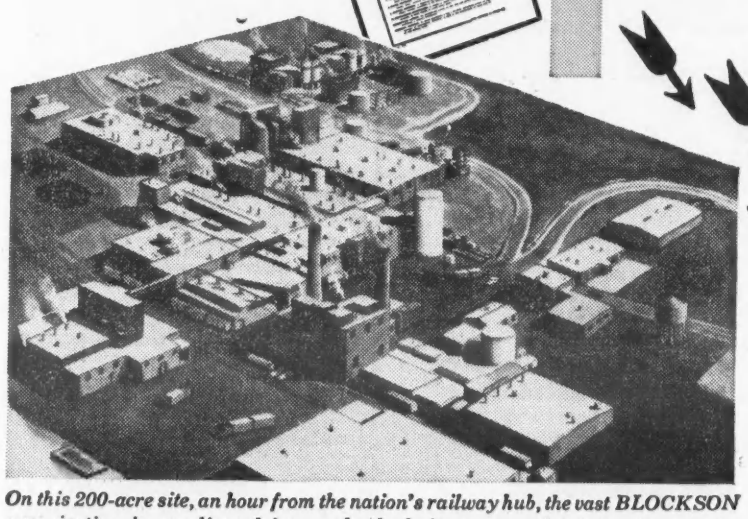
DISPERSION—Sodium Polyphos exhibits to a remarkable degree the property of increasing dispersion of finely divided solids in a liquid medium. Typical applications include: dispersion of clay for coating papers, reducing viscosity of muds for drilling oil wells, water suspension of organic pigments. These, and the listing below, may suggest experimental application to your own particular problem.

OTHER KNOWN USES—Industrial and municipal water treatment: for preventing scale formation, iron precipitation, and for corrosion control. Boiler compounds, dishwashing and detergent compounds, processing and dyeing of textiles, leather tanning, photographic film developing, flotation and desliming of minerals.

OTHER BLOCKSON CHEMICALS

- Sodium Tripolyphosphate Anhydrous
- Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate, Anhydrous
- Sodium Silicofluoride
- Sodium Fluoride
- Trisodium Phosphate, Crystalline
- Chlorinated Trisodium Phosphate
- Trisodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
- Disodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Disodium Phosphate, Crystalline
- Monosodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Monosodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
- Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
- Light Alumina Hydrate
- Gloss White
- Sulfuric Acid

FOR FURTHER DATA AND SAMPLE MAIL COUPON



On this 200-acre site, an hour from the nation's railway hub, the vast BLOCKSON organization is coordinated into a closely knit group under intimate executive supervision for prompt service to American industry, large and small.

BLOCKSON CHEMICALS

Sodium Polyphos is a brand name

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL CO., Joliet, Illinois
Send bulletin on Blockson Sodium Polyphos
Include sample: ☐ Ground ☐ Lump Walnut ☐ Lump Pea

Name..... Title.....
Company..... Street.....
City..... Zone..... State.....

Sulphur, Refined, Rolls—Tricholine Citrate

Sulphur, refined, rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .31 - —
Sulphur chloride, mono., 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03 —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 —
multi unit cars, works lb 0535- —
tanks, works lb. 045 —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex-dock ton.80.00 Nom.
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25% lb. .12½- —
No. 2, bbls., 25% lb. .11 - —
crystals, bbls lb. .44 - —
stainless, bbls lb. .14 - —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, short ton.84.00 - —

Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltc unit-ton. .76 - —
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .70 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .84 - —

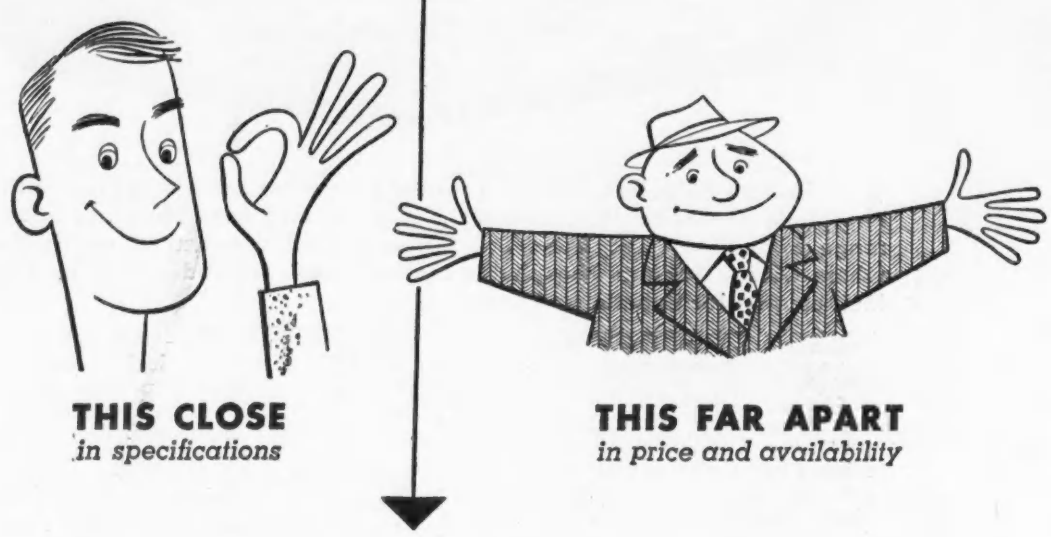
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, imported, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Californian, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.20

T

2,4,5-T, tech. acid, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Isopropyl ester, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Talc, dom. ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.17 50 —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs. c.l., works ton.24.00 —
l.c.l. ton.26 50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%. 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
tmp. Canada grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.50 -35.00
Tallow, edible, dms., c.l. lb. .16½- —
inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
fancy, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
special, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .11¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .09 - .09½
50%, dms. lb. .11½- .12
Tamarind, W. I. bbls lb. .10 - .15
kegs keg.10.00 - —
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.25 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.75 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .07½- .07¾
medium grades, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
low grades, bgs lb. .06¼- .06¾
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .35½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .52½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .60 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs. c.l. ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .75 - .80
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .49 - —
dms. lb. .50 - .54
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .52 - .53

Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .33 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate extra, cns., dms lb. .60½- .70¼
prime, dms lb. .39 - .50
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.75 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 3.75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms. works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms works. lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate 40% cns, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
sulphate 99% bots. dlvd lb 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib dms lb. 5.25 5.32
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.40 4.45
with sodium acetate USP dms lb. 4.05 4.10
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.30 - 3.35
Theophylline, anhyd. or USP 100-lb. dms lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo 160 00 —
Mononitrate, bots 100 grams kilo 160 00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb 40 - .42
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiouracil, dms works lb 5.50 5.60
Thioureа, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs. works lb 3.50 —
Threonine, dextro - laevo, bots., 100 grams.115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Spanish, bls lb. .08½- .09
Thymol, kgs lb 3.50 —
Iodide, NF, dms lb 6.60 - 6.70
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.18 - 1.19
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .97½- —
Metal lb. 1.30 - —
Oxide, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.28 - 1.38
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .87 - .88
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 20 .20½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 20 20½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 20 .20½
rutile, natural granular, bgs., c.l works lb. .05 —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05¼- —
milled, ogs., c.l. work lb. .05¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05½- —
nonchalking, bgs. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .22 .22½
Hydride, cns. works lb 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¾- .08½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¾- .09
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac coast c.l. dlvd. l.c.l. ex whse. ½c higher
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms lb. .57 - .58
smaller pkgs. works lb. 65 1.22
technical, 5-gal dms works lb. 32 —
smaller pkgs works lb 40 1 00
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Toluene (see Toluol)
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.20 - —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .27 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .25 - —
Chicago dist gal. .28 - —
Cleveland district gal. .27¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .21 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .25 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .26½- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .26 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .25½- —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .28½- —
Pittsburgh district gal. .25 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .27 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .30 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .25½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .28½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .28 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .25½- —
Petroleum, industrial 2°, tanks, works—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .30 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .30 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .28 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .30 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .30 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .30 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .30 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga 50% bark and vine bls. lb 80 95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb 1 75 1.80
Brazilian cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Surinam cs lb 1.00 - 1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than tons, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .45 - .46
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .31½- —
smaller containers lb. .57 - —
Phosphate, dms c.l. frt. alld lb. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. .61½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .78¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .77 - —
Trichloronenzene, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. 11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10¼- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.10 - 2.15



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...the ideal replacement for CARNAUBA

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Here's the solution to your problem! Concord #159 Wax, in specifications, is almost a twin brother to Carnauba. Melting point is exactly the same; other characteristics remarkably similar. Yet Concord #159 costs about one third less, and is available *now* from spot stocks.

Makes up into a beautiful, translucent water emulsion. Proved by years of satisfactory use.

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Moorestown, New Jersey

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I'm interested in testing your Concord #159, so send me a working sample without obligation.

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MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY — Moorestown 9-1100

CRESYLIC ACID • JAPAN AND CARNAUBA WAX REPLACEMENTS
CANDELILLA WAX • REFINED TALL OIL

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32¼ - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32¼ - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .36¼ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms. lb. .27 - —
smaller containers lb. .50 - —
refd., dms. lb. .71 - —
smaller containers lb. .84 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
tanks lb. .40 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l. works. lb. .35½ - .37½
Triphenyl phosphate bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli air-floated bgs., c.l., works. lb .0175 —
double-grd. bgs., c.l. works lb .016 —
single-grd. bgs., c.l. works lb. .015 —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .23½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib ctns. works kilo. 207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd. 99.9%, dms. works lb. 4.50 4.75
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Haitian, bgs. lb. .10 - .10¼
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Madras, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
l.c.l. works South gal. 56 - —
ex whse., NYC gal. 76 - —
tanks works gal. 42 - —
Tyrothricin bots gram 1.00 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black bgs. lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom. 46% N bgs., c.l. wks lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
42% N bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla. S Dak., Tex. and east ton. 99.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 115.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars same basis ton. 113.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars same basis ton. 137.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .10 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .35 - .37
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. 82.00 -84.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton. 58.00 -62.00
Extract, powd. bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs., cns. works lb 7.00 —
tech dms works lb 1.00 1.06
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb 6.50 6.75
whole, tins lb 7.25 Nom.
Tahiti, cs. lb 2.75 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 4.00 —
smaller lots lb. 4.05 4.15
ex guaicol, tins 25 lbs. lb 3.00 —
smaller lots lb 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech. dms., c.l., wks. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks works. lb 27 —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin ret dms, works lb 1.50 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 —
in neutral vegetable oil 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm bots lots of 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .03 - —

Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 to 400,000 A units per gram, bots., cns., dms., lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .21 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIII method of conversion E x 1894.

Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
Over 400,000 A units per gm., bots. cns., dms. lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units. 1,000,000 units. .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate 800,000 A units per gm., frt. adjstd. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride)
B2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B12 vials, 25 100 and 500 milligram lots, milligram. .59½ - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol)
D2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheat-germ).
G (see Riboflavin)
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin)
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

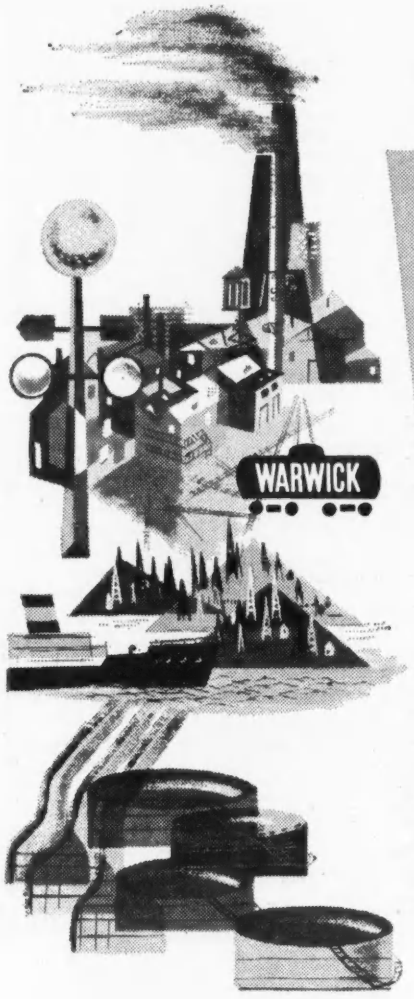
Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls. lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs. cns same basis lb 2.15 - —
truckloads, 50-lb. dms. lb. 1.65 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 71.50 -72.50
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 67.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08 - .08½
Wattle bark extract, solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .0770- .0780
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .0770- .0780
Wax amorphous see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .48 - .50
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .69 - .71
slabs, bgs. lb. .68 - .70
crude, African, bgs lb. .53 - .55
Brazilian, bgs lb. .56 - .58
Central American, bgs lb. .54 - .56
refined, yellow, bricks cs. lb. .61 - .62
slabs, bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .60 - .62
refined, bgs. lb. .65 - .68

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh 6c.

Carnauba, chalky bgs. ton lots. lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. .85 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .87 - .89
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .91 - .93
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.03 - 1.05
No. 2 lb. 1.01 - 1.03

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs. lb. .65 - .68
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. 14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb 15 - —



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wax

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BETTER WEAR RESISTANCE
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STABILITY

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WARWICK
WAX
Company, Inc., Subsidiary of Sun CHEMICAL CORPORATION
10th STREET and 44th AVENUE
LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK

Wax, Microcrystalline—Zinc Sulphate, Powdered

Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p. ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns. 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns. 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb .34½ —
Montan, dom. black, raw lb .25 .25½
refined lb. .31 .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs lb .15½- .16
German, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Muriatic, refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Paraffin (see P.)
Wax, spermaceti, black, cs. lb. .28 - .31
cakes, cs. lb. .29 - .32
Sugar, cane, crude, imp., bgs lb. No stocks.
refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .69 - .74
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .48 - .50
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .15 - .16
rossed, bls lb. .17 - 18
Wild indigo root, bls lb .30 .31
Wild yam root, bls lb. 16 17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis ton.45.00 —
Woodflour, 80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 -45.00
t.c.l., same basis ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .13 .14
Levant, bgs. lb 4.50 5.00
Wormwood leaves, bls lb .35 .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .193 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .153 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.16 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. 45 .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .29 - —
Birmingham district gal. .29¼- —
Chicago district gal. .29½- —
Cleveland district gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .21 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .28 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .27 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .27 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .26 - .29
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .30 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .26½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .26½- —
Xylol, petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .30 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .30 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .28 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .30 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .30 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .30 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .30 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .46 - —
90 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
200 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms. lb. .55 - —
300 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms. lb. .59 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 2.80 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.91 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. 1.12 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse l.c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd, N. Tenn and N. C. E. of Miss including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock island lb. .30 - .31
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd, Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 1.91 - 2.15
Primrose bbls. same basis lb 1.90 2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- 0250
t.c.l. works lb. .0166- 0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
t.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type bgs. c.l. lb. 0185- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .09¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots lb 1.95 —
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ 02¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome. lb. .23 - .29
Yellow dock root, bls. lb. .16 - .25
Yellow santhorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb 28 .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .30 - —
1,000 lbs to 36,000 lbs. works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots works lb. .35 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls. dms lb. .26¼- —
NF, dms lb. .41 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .19½- —
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works. lb. .10¾- .11½
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
NF, gran dms lb 42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works lb. .457 - .477
Dust, c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Fluoride, bbls, works lb. 40 - —
hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .20¼- —
Iodide, NF, jars lb 4.85 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E St. Louis lb. .17½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .27¾- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
Zinc oxide, Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Phenolsulphate, dms lb. .36 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - .10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 6.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.40
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.00 -10.15
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher
USP, gran., dms lb. .23 - .23½

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE, U.S.P.

Comparison	U. S. Pharmacopoeia	Roche* Regular Type	Roche* Ampul Type
Purity (Dry Basis)	98% Minimum	99%+	99%+
Moisture	5% Maximum	0.75—2.0%	2.0—3.5%

*Usual Commercial Average Range

REGULAR TYPE

This material meets all U.S. Pharmacopoeia specifications for Vitamin B_1. The International Conference on Vitamin Standardization has adopted crystalline Vitamin B_1 Hydrochloride as the standard for this vitamin and defined the unit as the biological activity of three micrograms of this standard.

AMPUL TYPE

This material in addition to meeting U.S.P. specifications is especially prepared and recommended for the manufacture of parenteral solutions. Developed by Roche specifically for this purpose, its quality has been consistently improved and in early 1949 the Roche G.I.G. (Gassed in Glass) packing was adopted.

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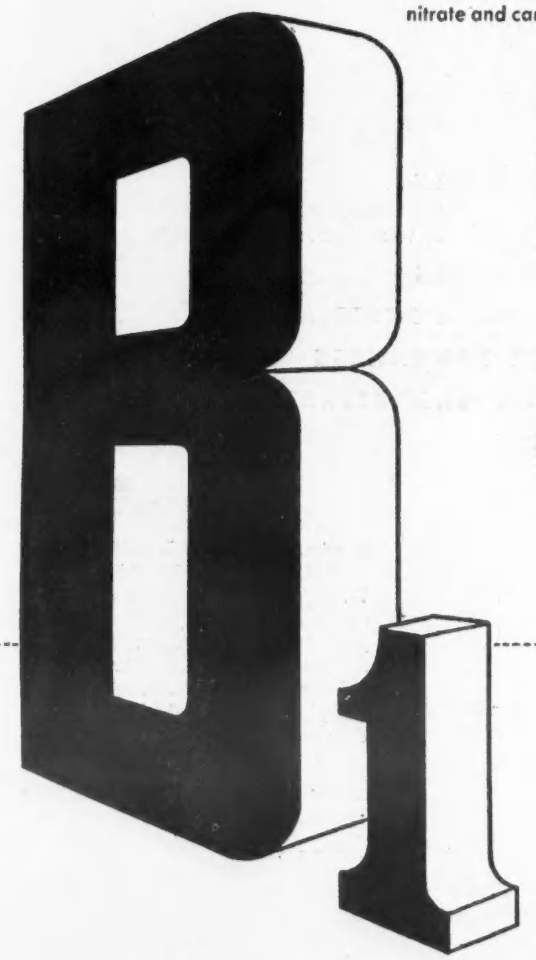
Roche is in commercial production of the mononitrate and can make immediate shipment in quantity.



Regardless of which form of Thiamine you require, by the gram or by the carload, you can feel assured of complete satisfaction with Roche products and Roche service. Samples and complete information will gladly be sent on request.

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Niacin Niacinamide Biotin
Ascorbic Acid dl-a-Tocopherol
Pyridoxine Panthenol
Calcium Pantothenate dextrorotatory
Vitamin A Palmitate-Acetate

'ROCHE'

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Pacific Coast: L. H. Butcher Company
San Francisco Los Angeles
In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd. Montreal, Que.

Zinc, sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Thionosulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd., bbls	lb.	.36	.37
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	1.90	2.00
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.35	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.75	10.25
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns. frt alld	lb	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.21¼	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½	.39

Drug Collections Curtailed

—*Continued from page 5*

they pay a price sufficiently low to compensate for the moisture.

Wet weather from spring to August made drug-drying by gatherers almost impossible, and receipts of drugs at collection depots were negligible. Meanwhile, collectors made contracts with consumers, depending on nature to provide a period of dry weather sufficient to get drugs to fill the contracts.

This led to two developments: — First, buying and selling among collectors increased greatly in items under contract engagements and which were not reaching collection depots in needed amounts; secondly, it caused a large and widespread experiment in buying green drugs to be dried by the collector. The experiment involved revolutionary changes in normal practices.

The collector who went into drug drying on a vast scale leased, temporarily, a large number of empty buildings normally used for tobacco, a crop which was still in the ground. These tobacco sheds were leased in South Carolina and northward to the edge of tobacco plantations, with North Carolina as a central point.

Wet botanicals were bought in large quantities and transported by trucks to the leased tobacco sheds, often over many miles. Once in the tobacco buildings, the drugs were spread out and then turned by hand to speed even and effective drying before heat and mould set in. An enormous amount of space was required; the drugs had to be spread thinly and turned constantly.

Many carlots of botanicals were so prepared this year and at a cost some might consider as staggering when compared with the net cost of an equal tonnage of drugs acquired in the usual process of buying botanicals dried by those who had gathered them. The leases were expensive, the losses in weight ran high, and the hand labor charges were more than substantial since the workers were acquired in competition with other area activities, such as farming, lumbering, canning, and furniture manufacture.

Kiln Drying Studied

As a single operation, this experiment seems to have been successful only to the point that the collector who made it has met his contract obligations regardless of cost. But it seems likely that it will eventually lead to further experimentation in the form of kiln drying on a large scale in some subsequent year. At least, the purchase of mechanical driers is now under consideration and an estimate of probable costs is to be made.

Thus, a revolution in botanical drug drying may result from two years of wet weather during the botanical collection season. Mechanical driers have been used before but only in wartime and on cultivated crops, such as belladonna and digitalis, both of which were grown and dried profitably when foreign sources of supply were closed.

Another angle on botanical drug supply stems from two summers of wet weather. The second angle developed this year from one latent at the end of 1949 collection and involves botanical drugs that are bought and sold at low prices.

For some years, but especially in 1949 and 1950, gatherers have ignored botanicals on which collectors set low purchase prices. Instead, the workers sought items on which relatively high prices were set. High-priced drugs are usually drugs hard to find, while low-priced items are plentiful. These low-priced items are normally held by collectors in quantities sufficient to meet demand, but their reserves are running low and are not being rebuilt because, for example, workers will search long for a few ounces of serpentaria root they can sell at $2 per pound instead of bringing in a truckload or two of queen of the meadow which they can collect in a very short time and sell for 5 cents per pound.

Collectors during the past month declared that their warehouse reserves of low-priced botanicals are running very low and, to rebuild them, they will have to raise prices paid to gatherers. That means that manufacturers who require such neglected materials are faced with what is probably a permanently higher level of costs to them.

Consumer Feeling Pinch

The pinch is already being felt by the consumers. The whole matter of the future cost of previously cheap botanicals appears in flux, and just as a revolutionary change may come in the drying of botanicals, so does one appear to be coming in the collection and sale of formerly low-priced items. Inflation of such prices will hit a very large number of materials.

Especially high export demand for mandrake, passion flower, lobelia, and witch hazel leaves persisted through the summer. Europe still calls for passion flower in virtually bewildering quantities; so large, in fact, that collectors are figuring export business in 1951 crop goods may be small. Ginseng and goldenseal have also done much better this year.

The white pine bark crop was very late because of a slump in lumbering operations and present stocks resulted solely from a recovery of demand for furniture and the like. Clover made an exceptionally poor collection. Practically no serpentaria will be available this year. Sassafras bark seems available in good quantities and its quality is much better than a year ago. Blood root is a strengthening item. Black haw and wahoo barks will not be in surplus supply, and costs run high. Unsold Mandrake to be concentrated in strong hands.

Thus, the features of 1950 collection were (1) wet weather; (2) a two month collection period in place of six; (3) a rise in costs occasioned by trading among competitors to provide contract requirements; (4) a large-scale purchase of undried botanicals and the attempt profitably to dry the same in tobacco drying sheds before the buildings were required by the tobacco growers; (5) the possibility of mechanical driers being used in preparing the 1951 crop; and (6) a probably permanent rise in prices at which formerly low-priced botanicals are bought and sold in the future.

As one collector put it: "We covered our contracts this year, but suffered 'headaches' in the form of what it cost us in money to do it." Revolution in whatever form brings "headaches" and a revolution with many facets is afoot in the botanical drug industry.

Gane & Ingram Issues Price List

Gane & Ingram, Inc., New York, has issued a new price list. The publication contains quotational data on more than 100 items supplied by the concern. Copies of the new price list are obtainable upon request to Gane & Ingram, 43 West 16th street, New York.

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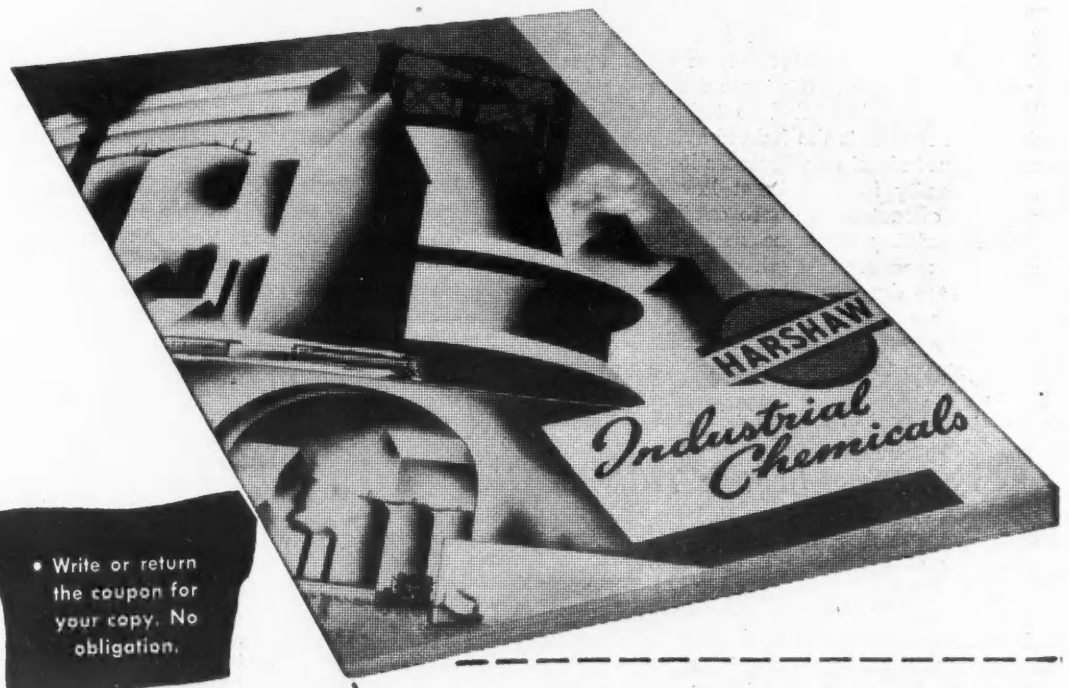

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Volume 158 November 13, 1950 Number 20

Business Faces the Unusual

The endeavors of business to adapt itself to the war-like economy whose inevitability steadily becomes more apparent in this country are much confused. The reasons for the situation are many. But, for the most part they stem from three things. The first and most potent of these is the inability, reluctance, and failure of business and government to get along together. Behind that are many contributing factors. The construction, maintenance, and operation of a working partnership of the two has long been obviously necessary and desirable. Some endeavors to establish such a relationship have been made on both sides; but no wholehearted, duly objective seeking of the fundamental mutual confidence, belief, and cooperation has yet been undertaken. The future of this nation clearly demands that the partnership be created.

The second reason for the puzzling of business under the imperative economic adaptation is its own inability to deal adequately with matters which present unusual problems. There has been but little improvement in that respect since the debacle of late 1929 from which business fully demonstrated its inability to extricate itself. Of course, it is easy now to say that business should have analyzed, collated, and codified its experiences in the disrupted economy of World War II. But, nobody, apparently, ever thinks of the adage about history's repeating itself in connection with his thinking about the teaching ability of experience. At that, there would have been such a welter of confusing ideas among those whose experiences ran the entire gamut of peculiarities, that the result might well have been worse than the lack.

The possibility, yes, the probability, or even the inevitability of such confusion is indicated by that which has come about in connection with the current endeavors of business to eliminate the third reason for its difficulty in getting fitted to today's unusual demands. That reason is the federal statutory restriction on cooperation in business. Business leaders have been seeking immunity from antitrust law prosecution for arranging to allocate and share available supplies of materials remaining after the satisfaction of military demands. A measure of such exemption is provided by law "for the duration"; but it is difficult to fix the limits of the emergency period and more difficult to complete necessary transactions within those limits. And there seems to be no assurance against later retroactive suing.

That is but a part of the confusion. A worse aspect is that presented by the opposition of what is popularly called "small business" to any permitting of "big business" to do anything by arrangement among its several entities, no matter what the needs of the nation. And in all the things which make it difficult for business to perform its duty to the national defense without unduly curtailing its service to the public, the conflicts of that caste system are particularly potent. It is evident that, if business cannot get along with itself, it cannot be expected to get along with government. Equally is it plain that, if business persists in being split on contentions that its small units must grow but its large ones must not, it can never learn how to do anything for that which disrupts its growth as a whole. Furthermore, in that connection, it should be recognized that business is topheavy or lopsided. But, that condition arises from an imbalance among the lines of goods, not from any differences in the sizes of those who deal in them.

There is a lot of talk—excellent advice, for the most part—as to how business should tell its story to the public. There is much reason to believe that business must first contrive properly to know itself, especially with respect of why it must repeatedly go through the same rigamarole every time it is faced by the unusual.

Honesty and Quality Pay

With all due regard for the much that was said in connection with the election, one of the most pertinent commentaries made last week was the reference of the president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at the meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs to the "want ad" he had seen in a New York newspaper, which offered employment to a paint chemist competent to make "war surplus paint." There is a lesson in ethics behind that advertisement, which is sorely needed to be learned and heeded. The necessity for that lesson is not lessened by the fact that the advertisement was printed in a newspaper of very high repute.

It was intimated here recently that one of the motives behind a potential excessive use of DO ratings might be the providing of opportunities for profiting from dealing in the next crop of war surpluses. The motive exemplified in the above-mentioned "want ad," is still further removed from ethics. The pertinence of it at this time is emphasized by the desirability that, in whatsoever it is again necessitated by the exigencies of war that substitute, replacement materials be used in the production of goods of any type, there shall be no unnecessary lowering of quality.

Technologic progress over the past decade offers a good promise that the military needs of the nation will not so much disturb the supplying of civilian production as they did in either of this century's world wars. There is a question, however, whether proper attention will be given to the results of that progress and due use be made of what they offer. It must be recognized that some, perhaps most, of those offers require more or less substantial changes in processing and production operations. And it is known that not all processers and producers look kindly upon any departure from their customary routine. Technologic progress does not, of itself, establish its potential benefits. And there is no universal recognition or acceptance of the fact that quality is reciprocally beneficial in business. The same is true with respect of honesty.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

American market. This year it is expected that the value of the crop will reach $165,000 and that herbs will contribute over $13,000 to Holland's drive.

Fungicides Research Intensified

The Army Quartermaster Corps and the Department of Agriculture have undertaken a joint experimental program to discover better ways of protecting cotton fabrics from rot and mildew. The research is scheduled to continue for several years and is world-wide in scope.

A number of fungicides and other chemical compounds have been developed and tested in the laboratories of QMC and the department which have proved effective against fungi when applied to cotton duck and Oxford-type fabrics. The objective will be to find out how effective these compounds are when tried under actual conditions in the field. Some of the fabric will be put to exposure tests for as much as two and one-half years.

The armed forces experienced drastic losses of cotton materials during World War II as a result of the destructive action of fungi and molds on tentage, clothing, and other equipment, especially that used in the South Pacific. Besides revealing the actual effectiveness under field conditions of the various new fungicidal treatments for cotton, the tests also will provide a check on present laboratory methods of estimating the probable performance of the treated fabrics.

ECA Working for U.S. Stockpile

ECA purchases of materials for the national stockpile and extension of financial aid to foreign industries to develop new or enlarged sources of these materials have been going on now for about two and a half years and are proving to be of considerable aid in the rebuilding of national security.

Up to June, 1950, for example, ECA had bought $26,800,000 worth of Malayan natural rubber. Also, it had purchased $300,000 worth of Indonesian palm oil, $6,700,000 worth of sisal and had acquired a stockpile of 500,000 ounces of Dutch quinidine and some 20,000 tons of Madagascar graphite, as well as $5,300,000 worth of industrial diamonds.

Elsewhere around the globe, ECA, in cooperation with Marshall plan countries, is pushing development of pivotal resources earmarked for the stockpiling program. It has advanced $6,000,000 in United States currency and another $5,000,000 equivalent in sterling to develop the bauxite deposits of Jamaica; it has agreed to advance $134,000 in United States currency and $60,715 in Turkish lire to open a new area in Turkey for producing chrome; it has advanced $610,000 for the purchase of machinery that will increase cobalt production in Northern Rhodesia by 200 percent; it has advanced $965,000 to expand nickel production in New Caledonia and tin production in the Congo.

ECA also is paying the salaries of a corps of geologists, petrologists, chemists-assayers, and aerial cartographers attached to the British Colonial Survey. This survey is locating and staking out new deposits of manganese, lead, mica, kaolin, chrome, and other valuable minerals and metals in the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Kenya and British Guiana.

Wage-Hour Law Exemption

Of particular interest to paint and drug stores are the new interpretations placed by the wage and hour and public contracts division on the meaning of "retail and service establishment and related exemptions" contained in the fair labor standards act. The Department of Labor has issued a bulletin which is available for the asking by which employers and employees can tell quickly whether they fall within the exempt class.

The retail or service establishment exemption has been part of the wage-hour law since 1938, but congress made it more specific in the amendments to the fair labor standards act last year. When applicable, the exemption relieves employers from adhering to the minimum wage and overtime pay requirements of the wage-hour law. The burden of proof is on the employer, however, to show that his establishment falls within the exempt class.

Summarized, these are the tests of a "retail or service establishment" exemption, and the employer must meet all of them: (1) the establishment must be engaged in making sales of goods or services of both; and (2) the establishment's total annual dollar volume of sales must meet the following tests:—

(i) At least 75 percent must be from sales of goods or services which are both (A) recognized as retail sales or services in the particular industry and (b) not for resale.

(ii) More than 50 percent must be from sales of goods or services which are made within the state in which the establishment is located.

Cost of Living Figures

For the past several years the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been engaged in a large-scale project looking toward the revision and modernization of the basis of compiling all its price indexes, to make them more accurate measures of price changes. The revisions in the wholesale price index and the daily index are scheduled to be completed this year, and the consumers' price index by the middle of 1952.

The Korean war has forced a reconsideration of the schedule, however, and some of the important contemplated changes in the consumers' price index are to be made in a few months. This is important news for industry, because more and more wage contracts are tied to the level of the consumers' price index and also because the economic stabilization legislation passed by congress requires careful comparison of current and future prices with those which existed prior to the start of the Korean conflict on June 25, 1950. These developments make it absolutely essential that the consumers' price index be as accurate a measure of today's and tomorrow's price movements as it can be.

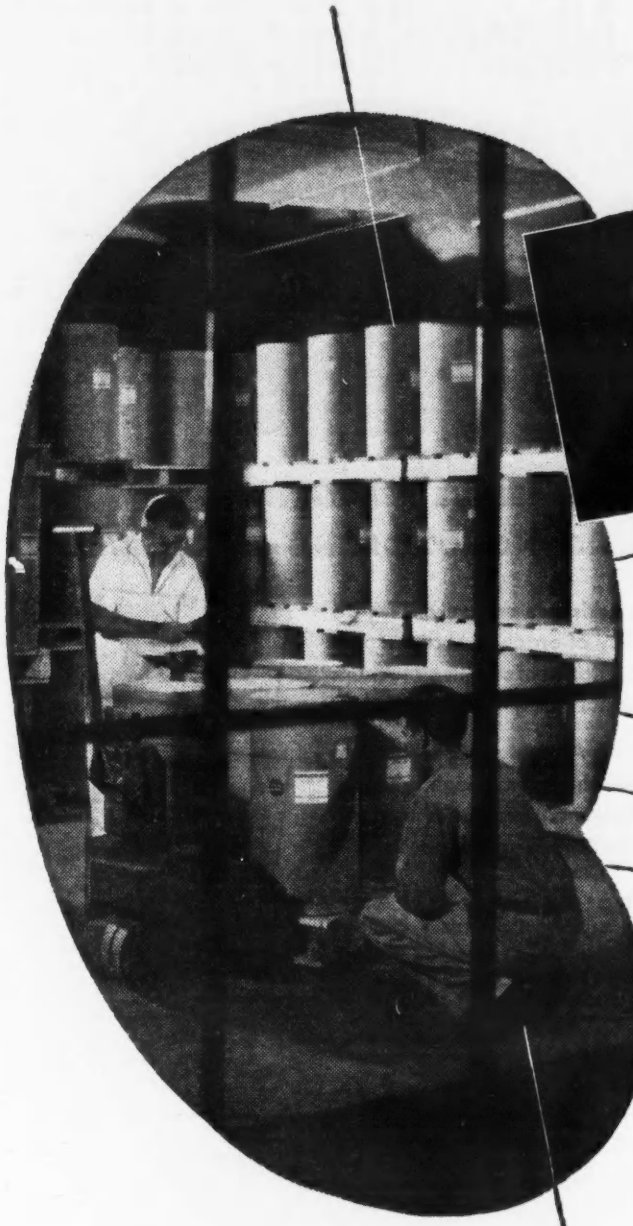
The two major changes in the index that are to receive early attention relate to rents and population. It is planned to correct a downward bias in the rent index, which has been recognized for some time but only now has been measurable. With respect to population, the 1950 census figures, instead of earlier population estimates, will be used in weighting together the city indexes into the all-city index.

Turkish Lead Mines Studied

ECA is trying to bridge a gap of 1,400 years and make Turkey self-sufficient in its needs for lead—and possibly become an exporter of this vital metal. Lead mines which have lain idle since about 600 A.D. are being surveyed by Ronald Campbell Rutherford, American consulting engineer, under contract with ECA to see what can be done about restoring them to productivity.

Rutherford will study the possibilities of direct smelting the high-arsenic low-lead, gold and silver of the Bolkardag mine, and the lead concentrates of the Keban mine, neither of which has been operated since a few centuries after the time of Christ. Turkish officials said crude shovels and tools found in the Bolkardag mine indicate it was last worked around 600 A.D.

Rutherford has been associated with the American Smelting & Refining Company from 1918 until this year, and has piled up quite a record of accomplishments in his field. He has developed and patented a system for removal of arsenic lead from lead bullion, patented water wind-boxes for one type of sintering machine and introduced other improvements in modern lead smelting. His most outstanding accomplishment was at the Chihuahua plant, where he introduced changes which turned a losing operation into a highly profitable one.



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Heavy Chemicals

Tin metal established a new high price record and then receded last week. Sodium stannate was nominally higher at the close and all the other tin based chemicals advanced. Sales of tin salts were not extensive as stocks have tightened under abnormally high producing costs and consumers have narrowed purchases to actual wants. The advances and declines in tin were attributed to the uncertainties developing in Korea and to stock-piling by the United States and continental governments. European advices asserted that a relaxation in these stock-piling oprations would likely result in a substantial reduction in the price of the metal. Lead held steady at the recent advance and other nonferrous metals were firm with available stocks tight.

Buying interest in heavy chemicals was active, possibly not as active as a month ago. The infusion of DO orders brought the usual confusion and the revision of shipments to regular consumers. There was no easement in the supply of chlorine although the flow from plants recently closed by the alkali strike was better than a trickle. Soda ash and caustic soda were also shipped out in better volume but not of sufficient dimensions to materially effect the market supply. Carbon tetrachloride was described as critically short. Copper sulphate contracts are being booked at prices at time of shipment. Calcium chloride demand is steadily increasing with most producers behind shipping schedules. All nickel salts continued in definitely short supply. No increase in stocks of muriatic or sulphuric acids could be noted.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 109.1 percent for the week ending November 4, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 106.8 in the preceding week and 99.0 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise specified, are from the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

Ammonia Liquor—Production during September totaled 3,623,722 pounds, compared with 3,431,872 in August and 3,872,600 pounds in September, 1949. Production from January through September was 33,815,858 pounds, against 36,356,700 for the corresponding period last year. Sales in September were 3,166,027 pounds, compared with 2,894,838 in the preceding month and 3,486,900 pounds in September, 1949. Stocks on September 30 amounted to 1,191,396 pounds, against 1,534,506 on August 31 and 1,842,100 pounds on September 30 last year.

Calcium Chloride—Supply relatively tight with shipments running behind schedule in most instances. Demand from municipalities increasing for ice control.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Described as critically short by some producers with demand active. Production has been reduced by the prolonged shortage of chlorine. No easement in supplies expected over the remainder of the year.

Chlorine—Buying conditions have shown no improvement and it looks as though a tight market is in prospect for several weeks ahead. Demand is holding at n level well above production and all chlorine based chemicals are feeling the effect of the shortage. Increased output is reaching the market on a meager scale.

Copper Sulphate—Available stocks remained exceedingly short. January production is heavily under contract as producers have not been inclined to take on orders this side of that month. Orders at present are now being booked at prices at time of shipment. There has been a slight easement in industrial demand which may be temporary. The inquiry from the citrous belt and peanut areas extending from Virginia to New Orleans is active for February shipment. Export demand from South America is also active with actual sales restricted. The disposition at present is to conserve stocks for domestic consumers rather than accept export business.

Nickel Sulphate—Supply conditions did not show any appreciable improvement last week. Demand held at a high level, too high for current production and the market has continued out of balance. Shipments are being allocated by producers in order to keep the flow of material even to regular consumers.

Potash, Caustic—Some progress was made toward increasing output last week but the market situation has continued definitely tight. Demand remained active with shipments confined to contract consumers.

Potassium Carbonate—Production gaining gradually but not enough to have much effect on the available supply. Stocks are short of demand and it seems doubtful if requirements can be leveled off until after the turn of the year.

Potassium Chlorate—Recent heavy purchases principally by the match factories have taken care of about all the production for the remainder of the year. Owing to the possibility of defense orders, the supply outlook is uncertain and makes it difficult for suppliers to consider orders for shipment at specified dates. An increased demand for perchlorate has created a condition very similar to that noted in chlorate, the supply situation being exceedingly tight.

Soda Ash—While production is gradually being increased under the relatively slow process of restoring plants toward normal capacity following the alkali strike, the supply position has remained tight. The flow of both light and dense ash from these plants is expanding but consumers are not receiving full shipments and there does not appear to be much possibility of leveling off requirements prior to the end of the year. In some producing quarters, it was stated that pressure for shipments did not seem quite as heavy as noted at the beginning of the month.

Soda, Caustic—Market conditions are improving slowly, too slowly to have any significant effect on the availability of stocks. Although all forms continued tight, the greatest scarcity was in the dry forms, particularly in flaked. There is a big backlog which accumulated during the prolonged alkali strike. The leveling off process is slow and it may be late in December before anything like a normal market is restored.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Buying conditions continued tight but are gradually being improved as the production of soda ash is increased. Shipments have been aggravated to some extent by the difficulty experienced in securing boxcars.

Sodium Chlorate—Production remained heavily under contract over this and well into 1951. Demand over this quarter to date has been sustained at an unusually high level both for industrial and agricultural requirements. The price situation is decidedly firm backed up by the hight cost of raw materials, labor and freights.

Sodium Nitrite—Steady progress in restoring production toward a normal basis has been made this month. Output was seriously curtailed during the Summer months as an important plant was in the mess created by the alkali strike. Shipments are now rolling from this plant in good volume.

Tin Salts—Prices were advanced sharply last week in line with the violent upward fluctuations in tin. Activity was not on an extensive scale as consumers were not inclined to pay the abnormally high prevailing prices unless they actually required stocks. The breakdown at the close showed tin chloride at 18.95c. to 19.95c. per pound, crystals 97½c., oxide $1.54, sulphate stannous $1.28 to $1.38 and tetrachloride anhydrous at 87c. to 88c. per pound f.o.b. the works.

Zinc Ammonium Chloride — Stocks at the close of July were 749 tons, produced during August 1,310 tons including 311 tons from zinc scrap. August shipments totaled 1,263 tons leaving stocks on August 31 at 796 tons.

Zinc Chloride — On July 31 stocks totaled 2,279 tons. August production was 2,064 tons including 655 tons made from scrap and 120 from other materials. Au-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Tin chloride, 16c. per lb.
crystals, 14.8c. per lb.
oxide, 29c. per lb.
sulphate, 16c. per lb.
tetrachloride, 14c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Tin metal, 6c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 11, 1949
234.2	234.2	233.8	216.4	217.7

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 11, 1949
124.4	124.4	123.7	121.8	121.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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gust shipments amounted to 2,128 tons, leaving stocks on August 31 at 2,215 tons.

Zinc Sulphate—Supplies on July 31 amounted to 2,136 tons, production in August was 1,712 tons including 638 tons made from scrap and 28 from other materials. Shipments during August amounted to 1,264 tons leaving stocks on August 31 at 2,084 tons.

Acids

Acetic—Mounting demand for glacial has about exhausted the spot supply and the present market situation is rapidly approaching the conditions prevailing in muriatic and sulphuric acids. The call from the rayon mills is exceedingly heavy.

Chromic—Supply continued tight but not as scarce as some of the other acids. In producing quarters it was stated that contract consumers are receiving shipments regularly. It is expected production will increase with the loosening up of soda ash.

Muriatic—Remained in definitely tight supply with production under heavy pressure for shipments. Demand from the consuming industries has been maintained at a level above current output and the market is out of balance, temporarily at least.

Nitric—Stocks not excessive but still available although the tendency is definitely toward a tighter supply position. Prices so far have not followed the upward slant recently noted in some of the other acids.

Oxalic—Firm at the late advance with no easement in the supply condition. Miscellaneous demand has topped production and it is doubtful if orders will be considered for shipment prior to late December. Another producer has advanced the price to 16¼c. per pound for carlots works.

Sulphuric — Sustained heavy demand has kept this market in an exceedingly tight supply condition with hopes of any nearby easement dissipated by the tight situation in sulphur. The titanium and petroleum industries have continued prominent in the current buying movement.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Production of primary aluminum in the United States during the third quarter of 1950 reached the highest level since the second quarter of 1944, the Aluminum Association stated, but even with this high rate of production the industry is unable to supply all the metal desired by civilian users after meeting our mounting military needs. The 371,945,743-pound total for the third quarter topped the year's second-quarter production of 360,707,827 pounds by about 3 percent.

Primary production during September was 118,898,418 pounds. more than 5 percent below the 126,011,903 pounds for

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August. This was because September is a shorter month and because the strike which began in August in one of the reduction plants continued throughout September. Sheet and plate shipments during the third quarter by member companies of the association totaled 314,239,096 pounds, up 16 percent from the 271,157,929 pounds shipped during the second quarter. Shipments of these products were 109,770,305 pounds in September, 3.3 percent below the 113,531,771 pounds for August.

Chromite—The Philippines has replaced Cuba as the major supplier to the United States of refractory chromite, primarily as a result of increased output and the lower cost of the Philippine ore. In 1949, imports of refractory chromite from the Philippines amounted to 164,688 metric tons and accounted for 23 percent of the total United States imports, while in 1948 they accounted for 15 percent and in 1946 for 19 percent. The production of refractory chromite in commercial quantities for export from the Philippines did not commence until 1935. In the following six years, this country became one of the world's leading producers with an output of 324,044 metric tons. During the war, production of refractory chromite was very small. With the help of rehabilitation funds, however, the industry has made a rapid recovery. Production statistics issued by the Bureau of Mines at Manila show the output as follows: 1940, 89,770 metric tons; 1946, 26,309 metric tons; 1947, 189,499 metric tons; 1948, 232,778 metric tons; 1949, 165,340 metric tons.

Copper — Mine output of recoverable copper in September was at virtually the same high level on a daily average basis as in August, when the monthly and daily rates had been the highest since June, 1944, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total September production dropped 5 percent to 76,645 tons, but on a daily average basis declined only 1 percent. The national daily rate was relatively unchanged despite divergent movements in the chief copper-producing states, i.e., Arizona and New Mexico had total gains of 3 and 7 percent, respectively (indicating larger daily rate gains), whereas Montana, Nevada and Utah had total losses of 9, 19, and 11 percent, respectively (or somewhat less on a daily basis). If the rising production trend of the first three quarters is maintained the total output for 1950 will approximate 900,000 tons.

No new developments materialized in the local market last week. Industrial demand was sustained at a high level with sales for November to date running close to 100,000 tons and some 15,000 tons booked for December. At the close of the week, electrolytic was priced at 24½c. per pound delivered Valley or Midwest basis.

Lead—Market remained steady at the late advance with demand active both for home and export consumption. It was stated that practically all the supply available for November shipment is now under contract with December books about to be opened. The common grade was priced at 17c. per pound, New York basis, and 16.80c., St. Louis.

Quicksilver—Suppliers did not alter prices last week from $95 for 5 flasks and $96 for one flask. It was pointed out, however, that an advance in the basic price of $5 for Spanish material is likely to be reflected in the local market shortly. Demand continued active with spot stocks limited and apparently in strong hands.

San Francisco—Small lot offerings of quicksilver continue exceedingly tight here with metal quoted $100 per flask.

Silver—Steady and unchanged at the late advance with demand and supply about equally divided. Bullion was priced at 80c. an ounce in the New York market.

Tin—Prices continued to soar to new high levels on reports of deterioration of the Far Eastern political situation, but receded at the close. It was stated that stockpiling by the United States, United Kingdom and by other European governments also contributed to the upward swing of the market. Most of the buying has transpired at Singapore. The prevailing price at the close of the week was $1.30 per pound for spot grade A tin.

Zinc—It was expected that priority regulations will shortly be announced by Washington and the trade is expecting a similar program to that announced in aluminum. The market continued firm with the supply position tight and showing no nearby indication of easement. Prime western was priced at 17½c. per pound, East St. Louis basis.

Recovery of secondary zinc in zinc-base products increased 10 percent to 13,704 tons in August and was only 7 percent below the high record established last May, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks of all types of zinc scrap in consumers' plants were 29,637 tons on August 31, compared with 30,052 at the close of July. Consumption of scrap in August amounted to 19,779 tons, against 19,006 in the preceding month.

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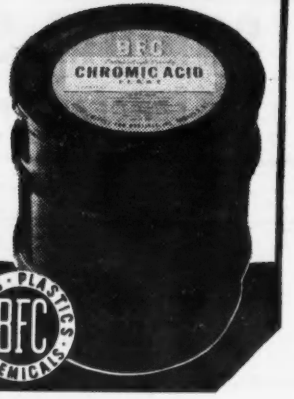

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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period November 3 to 9 were the following:—

To Austria—$1,545,000 for raw soybean oil and $420,000 for hydrogenated soybean oil, from the United States.

To Denmark—$800,000 for tinplate from the United States.

To France—$1,200,000 for chemicals, $2,364,000 for petroleum and $315,000 for bristles from the United States; $200,000 for manila fiber from the Philippines.

To French North Africa—$410,000 for copper from the United States and $535,000 for copper from Latin America.

To Germany—$10,000,000 for grain sorghums from the United States; $4,036,000 for petroleum from the Middle East, and $1,109,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To Italy—$930,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To Netherlands—$140,000 for brass and bronze products, $28,000 for copper products, and $17,000 for bristles from the United States; $250,000 for manila fiber from the Philippines and $250,000 for sisal fiber from Latin America.

To Sweden—$6,075,000 for petroleum from Latin America; $500,000 for petroleum from the United States.

To Triest—$240,000 for petroleum from the United States.

Egyptian Trade Counselor Can Be Seen in New York

George Howard, economic counselor at the U. S. Embassy in Cairo, Egypt, will be available for trade conferences with New York businessmen for an eight-day period, starting today, John F. McKiernan, director of the New York regional office of the Department of Commerce, 42 Broadway, has announced.

Mr. Howard, stationed in Cairo for the past three years, will discuss problems involved in trading in Egypt. He will be available for conference at the regional office November 13 to 17 and November 20 to 22. Appointments may be made by calling Mr. Howard at DIgby 4-8000, Extension 34.

Lo Bue Severs Ties With Michigan Chemical

Philip J. Lo Bue has severed his connection with the New York office of Michigan Chemical Corporation in order to devote full time to expansion and development plans of his own company, which was formed in 1946. At the same time, Mr. Lo Bue announced the appointment of Foster T. Smith, formerly of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., as sales manager for the company. The Philip J. Lo Bue Company is located at 277 Park avenue, New York 17.

Williams Opens N.Y. Office

Roger Williams, Inc., has opened new offices at 148 East 38th street, New York 16. The telephone number is Murray Hill 5-6508. The firm, which describes itself as engineers, economists and public relations consultants to the chemical industry, is staffed by Roger Williams, jr., William Sherwood and Frank R. Clarke, jr.

GE Promotes Boyd

The chemical department of General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has appointed Austen W. Boyd head of the chemical process development group at Waterford, N. Y. Mr. Boyd came to GE in 1946 as a chemical engineer. Previously he was associated with the Tidewater Association as a research assistant.

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La Motte Chemical Develops Miniature Ion Exchange Unit

La Motte Chemical Products Company, Baltimore, Md., has developed a new and refillable ion exchange unit which delivers water equal in chemical quality to triple-distilled from an ordinary faucet. Called the "Filtr-Ion," the unit is said to be the smallest and lowest-cost application of the "Monobed" iron exchange principle.

Designed for small-quantity uses, such as soil analysis, photography and general laboratory work, the "Filtr-Ion" consists of a transparent plastic tube, filled with "Amberlite" ion exchange resins, which is slipped over the end of a cold water faucet. Small holes in the top cap prevent excessive flow through the bed of resins. Deionized water is delivered through a small plastic tube.

The unit is not intended to remove bacteria or impurities which are not ionized. As water passes through the apparatus, however, metallic and other ionic solids are taken out of solution by the mixture of anion and cation exchangers. Fiberglas filters trap physical impurities.

Canadian Imports: Aug.

Imports of specified commodities into Canada have been published by the dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce. Among the listings for August, 1950, compared with August, 1949, and the January-August period of 1950, are the following products:—

	August 1950	August 1949	Jan.-Aug. 1950
Acids	$457,000	$300,000	$3,539,000
Animal oils, fats, greases	221,000	326,000	2,822,000
Cellulose products	494,000	484,000	4,019,000
Chemical products, other	3,483,000	2,922,000	28,430,000
Coal products	1,636,000	1,440,000	9,018,000
Drugs and medicines	1,325,000	971,000	13,090,000
Dyeing and tanning materials	901,000	841,000	7,691,000
Fertilizers	845,000	564,000	5,456,000
Gums and resins	382,000	390,000	3,376,000
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	2,086,000	1,404,000	14,685,000
Paint and varnishes	1,587,000	913,000	11,257,000
Petroleum, crude	16,519,000	16,070,000	124,699,000
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	12,160,000	7,637,000	57,912,000
Rubber and products	4,076,000	2,481,000	24,960,000
Synthetic resins and products	1,580,000	1,139,000	13,430,000
Tin	1,135,000	1,139,000	5,311,000
Vegetable oils	2,107,000	1,776,000	21,424,000
Wax, mineral and vegetable	221,000	144,000	1,069,000

Spanish Mercury Discovery Reported

Reports from Spain indicate that deposits of cinnabar have been discovered at Dilar, near Granada. The ore, which is close to the surface, is claimed to be almost as rich as that of the famous Almaden deposits.

Chemical Medal Presented

—*Continued from page 4*

"ticks" because of his New England self-reliance and his desire to serve.

Those characteristics were exemplified in Mr. Rand's response in acceptance of the medal on the theme "Our Responsibility for Public Understanding." Sketchily tracing the slow progress of chemistry from the chamber of the alchemist and its unparalelled speed in this country in the present century, he laid particular emphasis on the element that is of greatest importance industrially in the chemical field—the human element, which continuously appears in more and more reactions.

Tracing some of the major contributions of chemistry and chemical engineering to the public welfare, in agriculture, in medicine, and in all areas, Mr. Rand deplored the lack of understanding and the existence of misinformation in the public's concept of the chemical industry, the public association with it if "foul odors, polluted streams, explosions, and corrosive action. An accident in which chemicals are involved, he said, whether it be a smog over Donora, an explosion in Los Angeles, a blowup in the Hudson tube, or a catastrophe at Texas City, is blamed upon chemicals, rather than upon the human carelessness which caused it. Citing the political plaguing which grows out of this misunderstanding, he said:—

"For all these things we need better understanding. This is why we need more friends, millions of them. The way to get friends is to deserve their friendship. Ours is the responsibility for the good will toward this industry, for every industry is judged by the actions of those who operate it. What each individual says and what he does will form the opinion of those with whom he comes in contact. What the landlady tells her tenants, what one neighbor tells another over the backyard fence or on the way home from work, what the newsboy tells the delivery boy can have a cumulative effect on how well we can operate in a community. We have to make sure that the landlady, her tenants, the neighbors, the newsboy and the delivery boy are in agreement on one thing, that the chemical industry is a good neighbor and is an asset to the community. If our interest and efforts to clear the air and to avoid stream pollution, eliminate noises and dust, remove unsightly stacks and dirty surroundings, install necessary equipment for safety are known to the public, we add to the industry's prestige. If our employees have pride in the accomplishments of our companies and of the industry, we gain defenders. The chemical industry is one of the safest in which to work. We have an average of accidents which is less than one-half of the average of accidents in all industry.

"We, who operate the plants, work in the laboratories, or sell the products, are the trustees of this industry. Upon our shoulders rests the responsibility for the proper employment of the 'human element.' If the industry needs a better understanding, we are the ones who should develop it. And why do we need a better understanding? We need the confidence of the public; we need the public's aid and goodwill if we are to meet the attacks which are being made upon our business today."

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Petroleum Derivatives

One producer advanced by 1c. the price on petroleum high-flash naphtha, 350-425 b.r., 32°C. m.a.p. last week, making it 30½c. on the high side of the range, but the low side was unchanged. Otherwise no appreciable changes were noted in the market for petroleum derivatives. The picture was no brighter for either toluol or xylol. Both were still tight and looked as though they would stay that way. A heavy demand in the Spring would only add to that tightness, it was said. The price structure for both items was unchanged. Higher boilers held to their previous position of strong demand and tight supply and were without change as to price. The call for intermediate aromatic solvents was still strong but the supply was on the tight side.

Aliphatics held to about previous levels. Lacquer diluent recently showed some tightening up and was still in that position last week. The supply of mineral spirits remained where it had been, and although sufficient for current needs was not strong enough to withstand much of an increase. The prices of the aliphatics were without change.

Both heptane and hexane tightened up a bit on supply, but the price listings were unaffected. LPG's were in good demand and cold weather was expected to add to the call. Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes continued in good demand although supplies were not so strong as they might have been. Petrolatum and white mineral oils showed no appreciable change from the week before.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—The price structure of both toluol and xylol was holding during the period under review and there were no indications that there were any revisions imminent. The demand for both items continued at a high level and there was no reason to think there would be any change in this situation in the immediate future. The supply was not strong for either item and there was little hope that it would soon improve to any appreciable extent. On the contrary, a heavy Spring demand, if it should come about, was expected to put both items in an even tighter spot than they are in now. Higher boilers were without change as to price and no revisions appeared to be in prospect. Demand was still tight while the supply continued on the weak side. Intermediate aromatic solvents were still in heavy demand, with the supply tight. The 350-425 b.r., 32° C. m.a.p., was advanced 1c. to 30½c. by one producer but the low of the range figure was unchanged.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Pricewise, the market was without feature during the past week and there were no indications that there were any changes imminent. The supply was still high enough to accommodate the needs of the market without any particular difficulty, although it was said that recently there had been some tightening. Demand continued to hold up at the good levels that had characterized the market in recent weeks.

Lacquer Diluent—Demand was continuing at a good pitch, and the indications were that it would hold there. The supply had recently tightened up and one producer last week reported that if it became any tighter it might be necessary to allocate. Despite this condition, the price structure was without change and there were no indications that there were any revisions in immediate prospect.

Mineral Spirits—Prices held during the week and gave no signs of undergoing any changes in the immediate future. The demand held at the good levels that had been noted in the recent past. Supply was up to the market, but was not so strong that it could withstand any sharp increase.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign petroleum at the close of the week ended October 28 totaled 244,805,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 243,336,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,469,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,307,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 162,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Rubber Solvent—Supply was up to a point at which the normal requirements of the market could be satisfied without any great difficulty. The demand was holding at a satisfactory point and was expected to continue that way. Prices showed no inclination to change.

Stoddard Solvent—The price picture was unchanged during the week and there were no signs of any revisions on the way. Demand continued at the good levels that had been noted in the recent past, and while the supply was strong enough to handle the demand at the present time, it was thought that a heavy increase in ordering might put a strain on producers.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Demand held up at a good point last week and looked as though it wou'd stay that way for the immediate future at least. The supply was strong enough to accommodate the ordinary wants of consumers. On the price side, there were no changes and there were no signs that there were any in prospect that this time.

Lighter Fractions

Hexane—A somewhat tighter supply picture was noted during the period under review. Demand was going along at a good level and was expected to continue that way. The price structure was without feature.

LPG's—Supplies were holding at good levels during the period under review, and the normal needs of the market could be satisfied without any particular difficulty. Demand continued to be noted at good levels. An upturn was expected just as soon as the weather took a definite turn. So far unseasonal temperature had held back the Winter demand. There were no changes in the price listings in the Group 3 area and none were indicated at this time.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—A good demand characterized this market during the past week, as it had for some time back. The supply, however, was not entirely up to a point which producers and consumers would like. Prices held at their previous levels, with no indications of any changes in the immediate future.

Paraffin—Supplies were not strong during the past week. They had not been at high levels recently and there were no indications that they would be particularly strong in the immediate future. The price picture was unchanged and gave no signs of undergoing any revisions at this time.

Miscellaneous

Petrolatum—Supply held on the tight side during the past week, and there were no indications of any immediate improvement. Demand was at good levels and appeared likely to stay there. There were no changes in price and none were forecast at this time. Export licenses are now required for the item, and it was expected that the obtaining of them would cause some delays in exporting.

White Mineral Oils—Supply was not long, but orders could be filled with reasonable promptness. Demand was at a good point and the price listings were holding at unchanged levels. Some delays in the filling of foreign orders were expected now that this item required licenses for export.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Supplies continue adequate for solvents and diluents with seasonal steady demand reported. Listings are unchanged with cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Butane is reported very tight due to increased demand for aviation grade gasolines. The supply position on propane has stiffened somewhat although present stocks are meeting the normal inquiry. Butane quoted 6.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; propane quoted 5.8c. per gallon, same basis.

Steady demand continues for high melting point paraffin waxes with supplies on the short side. Listings are unchanged with 122/128 ASTM, carload loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, quoted 6.95c. per pound. 142/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.05c. per pound. 146/148 ASTM, same basis, listed at 7.15c. per pound, and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.8c. per pound.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Obituaries

Wallace T. Holliday

Wallace T. Holliday, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, Cleveland, since 1948, died November 7 in that city. He was sixty-six.

Mr. Holliday started his career in 1908 in the office of Kline, Tolles & Goff, attorneys for the Standard Oil interests in the central states. He formed a friendship with John D. Rockefeller, sr., who in those days spent his summers at his home in Forest Hill, Cleveland.

Within a brief time Mr. Holliday formed his own law firm of Holliday, Grossman & McAfee, and in 1917 he became general counsel for Sohio. In 1928 he was elected president of the oil company, which position he held for twenty-one years until his election as board chairman in 1949.

Sidney M. Phelan, jr.

Sidney M. Phelan, jr., senior vice-president and a director of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, died November 8 in Stamford, Conn. He was sixty-four years of age.

Mr. Phelan began his business career in 1909 with the Garnet & Allen Paper Company, St. Louis, Mo. In 1927 he joined West Virginia as head of board sales, becoming vice-president in charge of sales of the company in 1940. He was made a member of its board of directors in 1945, and in 1948 was appointed first vice-president. He was named senior vice-president last February.

Don T. Andrus, vice-president and a director of Kendall Refining Company, Bradford, Pa., died there November 8. He was sixty-one. Mr. Andrus, a member of the Petroleum Industry War Council during World War II and a past vice-chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, was also vice-president and a director of the Independent Petroleum Association of America and a past-president of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association.

Manton F. Covert, general superintendent of equipment for the General American Transportation Company, Chicago, Ill., died November 7 in that city. He was sixty-seven years old.

Maj. Charles F. Derby, superintendent of the lighterage section, marine division of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, for more than twenty years, died November 4. He was sixty-four.

Frederick C. Freeman, president of the Providence Gas Company, Providence, R. I., from 1930 to 1948, died November 6 in that city. He was sixty-eight years old. Mr. Freeman was consulting engineer for the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia, before coming to Providence in 1919.

Frank Frick, purchasing agent for Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, died November 2 in Los Angeles. He was sixty years of age.

Ernest V. Moncrieff, former president of of the Swan-Finch Oil Corporation, New York, died November 5 in Rye, N. Y. He was sixty. Mr. Moncrieff, who was president of the oil firm from 1930 to his retirement in 1948, was a director of the concern at the time of his death.

Theodore G. Quintal, counsel for the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died November 9 in that city. He was thirty-nine years old. Mr. Quintal joined the oil firm in 1946.

Robert R. Raap, sr., founder and president of the former Union Paint & Varnish Company, died November 8 in Chicago, Ill. He was seventy years old.

Frank G. Secord, manager of the plant food division of Swift & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, died November 7 in that city. He was sixty-two. Mr. Secord was associated with Swift for forty-three years, including twenty-six as manager of the Cleveland division.

Charles C. Stanley, general counsel of the Texas Company, New York, until 1947, died October 29 in Los Angeles, Calif. He was seventy-two. Mr. Stanley joined the Texas Company in 1927. For the past three years he had been serving in a special public relations post with the concern.

Temple W. Tutwiler, chief engineer of the Cities Service Company and a member of its executive committee, died November 9 at his home in Birmingham, Ala. He was seventy-one. Mr. Tutwiler became a director of Cities Service in 1930 and was named chief engineer in 1936.

Alfred W. Varian, a member of Black, Varian & Simon, New York, attorneys for the United States Shellac Importers Association and the American Bleached Shellac Association, died November 6 in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was seventy-one years of age.

Elisha Walker, investment banker and a director of the Diamond Match Company, Armour & Co., Tidewater-Associated Oil Company, Petroleum Corporation of America and Rockwell Manufacturing Company, among others, died November 8 in Syosset, L. I., N. Y. He was seventy-one.

Edward H. Zeitfuchs, who retired in 1946 as senior physical specialist of the Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, died November 3 in Berkeley, Calif. He was sixty. Mr. Zeitfuchs was the inventor of several widely-used measuring devices, including the Zeitfuchs viscometer and viscosity bath for measuring flow characteristics of petroleum.

Texaco Vice-Pres. Resigns

R. Ogarrio, vice-president and director of the Texas Company, New York, has announced his resignation, effective December 31. At the year end Mr. Ogarrio will have completed thirty-four years of service with the company. He will continue, however, in a consulting and advisory capacity, primarily on Texaco's foreign activities.

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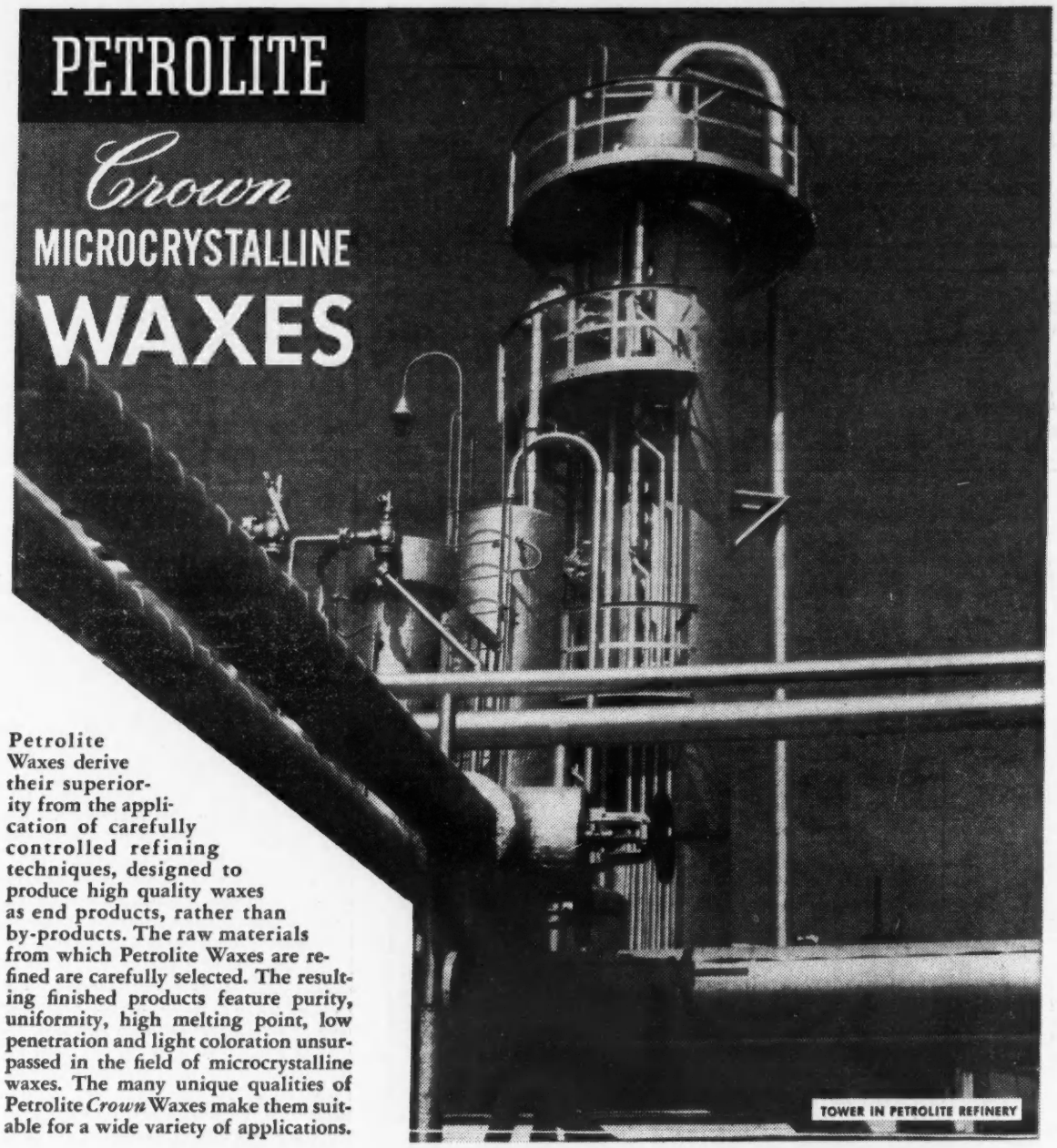

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200	190/195	10 max.	Brown-Black	Nil	Nil
500	190/195	10 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
700	190/195	5 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
1035	195/200	2 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
★23	180/185	6 max.	6 max.	20-25	55-65
★36	180/185	8 max.	8 max.	30-35	85-95

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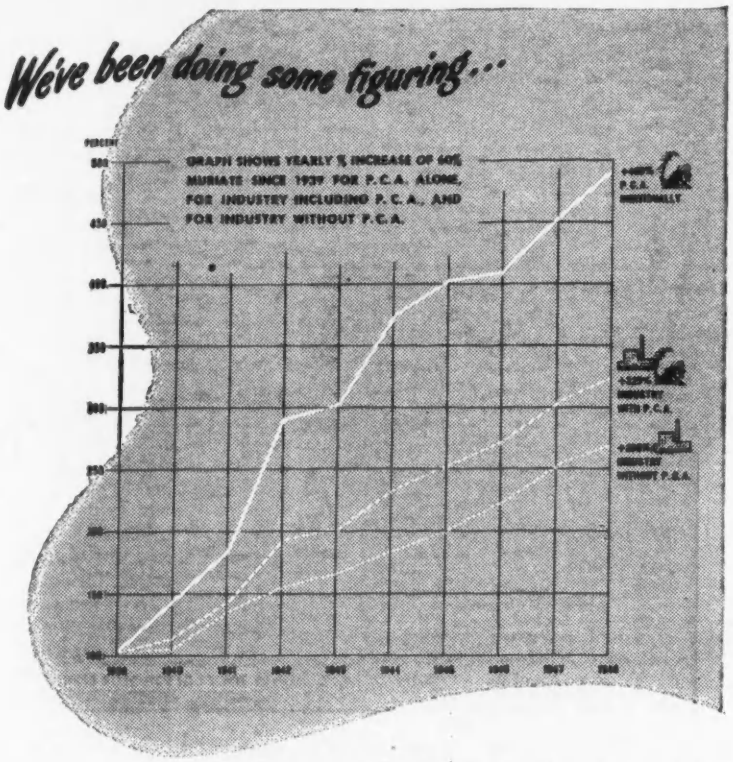
GRAPH SHOWS YEARLY % INCREASE OF 60% MURIATE SINCE 1939 FOR P.C.A. ALONE, FOR INDUSTRY INCLUDING P.C.A., AND FOR INDUSTRY WITHOUT P.C.A.

1948 was a record year for domestic Potash. Using '39 as a base, the industry—not including P.C.A.—showed an increase of 280% in 60% Muriate. P.C.A. production lifts the industry increase to 325%. *P.C.A. alone shows a High Grade Muriate increase for the same period of 480%.*

95% of all P.C.A.'s '48 deliveries were in the form of 60% Muriate. Our new $4,000,000 production and refining facilities now are operating. Our deliveries for '49-'50 will break all previous records. In fact, P.C.A.'s production capacity for 60% Muriate this year will exceed by some 150,000 tons the entire potash consumption—all grades—of the nation ten years ago.

These figures are graphic evidence of the leadership P.C.A. has won... leadership in volume, in economy to you and to agriculture.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Toxaphene prices have been advanced as a result of an active demand, short stocks and the scarcity and increased cost of raw materials. Production has not been able to level off requirements to date. Delayed shipments are being made from production as there are no inventories and the chlorine scarcity has dimmed the supply outlook for 1951. Lindane prices on the other hand have been reduced with demand relaxed during the dull season. Buying interest remained active in BHC and DDT for future shipment with distributors determined to have inventories on hand to meet the Spring requirements.

Supply conditions in superphosphate have tightened under an increased demand inspired by fear of a possible shortage resulting from a scarcity of sulphuric acid. No significant change could be noted in ammonium sulphate. Synthetic is scarce with output cutback but there is no shortage of coke-oven sulphate. Potash production continued at capacity levels with spasmodic boxcar shortages still interrupting the regular flow of material from works. Sodium nitrate remained in balance and so did nitrate solutions. Packing-house byproducts were relatively quiet and prices were unchanged over the past week. Reports were current in the trade that domestic ammonium nitrate will be advanced $5 per ton January 1.

Japanese Government has suspended all price and distribution controls on nitrogenous, phosphatic, and potassic fertilizers. In the latter part of 1949 and the first half of 1950, production and imports of fertilizers brought supplies to a point equaling or exceeding farm demand. The Fertilizer Kodan discontinued operations on July 31, 1950, except for liquidation sales. Current plans are that Kodan stocks will be released in the period January, May, 1951.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate — Coke-oven sulphate is not moving too freely, according to producers, and suppliers' inventories have shown a tendency to increase. While improvement in demand is expected, the present movement has slowed down in the eastern coastal states, with the most active points confined to Louisiana and Mississippi. Synthetic has remained short for export, with the current scarcity of sulphuric acid holding production down.

Dried Blood—No unusual activity last week, although some sales took place at $8.50 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago.

Fish Meal—Prices remained unchanged in the Baltimore area for menhaden, with trading relatively quiet. Moderate sales of scrap were reported along the Gulf coast at $117 per ton.

Nitrogen Solutions—Market conditions to date have shown a fair degree of balance, with consumers endeavoring to increase contract commitments. There are no excess stocks, and shipments are being made from production. It was stated there may be a pinch in supplies over the January-March period.

Sodium Nitrate—Prices continued steady with demand holding at full seasonal dimensions. Stocks have been kept at a comfortable level and requirements have been leveled off promptly.

Tankage—Feeders took on moderate quantities at current prices, but showed no disposition to increase inventories extensively. New York named $8.25 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $8.75.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Contract shipments have continued to average normal dihensions for domestic use. It was pointed out, however, that the difficulty in securing sulphuric acid may force acidulators to cutback production. Export inquiry is active and will likely remain so over the remainder of the year. Compared with the 1937-39 average, Tunisia's production of phosphate rock (including hyperphosphates) in the first six months of 1950 was on a 91.5-percent basis and exports on an 82.5-percent basis. Production in the first half of 1950 totaled 843,918 metric tons and exports were 734,171 tons; in the corresponding period of 1949 totals were 847,144 tons and 964,491 tons, respectively.

Superphosphate—Market supply of normal tight under an increased demand occasioned by fear of a shortage of sulphuric acid. There was no indication of easement in the supply of triple. Prices for both were firm and unchanged.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Toxaphene, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced
Lindane, 30c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 11, 1949
83.5	83.5	82.2	81.6	81.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

Production has been maintained at capacity levels and most shipments have been made on time. The movement is still experiencing spasmodic interruptions of boxcar shortages but so far no permanent scarcity has developed.

In the northeastern part of Abyssinia near the border of Eritrea there are potash deposits which yielded approximately 2,000 tons in 1949 for domestic agriculture. Concessions f or development have now been granted to an American-Swiss syndicate which intends to begin operations before the end of this year.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Trading has been on the dull side for the period under review with prices unchanged for the majority of items. Superphosphate advanced to $23.70 per ton bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles and $4 additional bagged. Ammoniated superphosphate has found a steady place on the local market during past months with increasing demand from mixers. Incoming shipments of calcium nitrate for the remainder of the year appear adequate to meet the demand although no one will venture a guess as to the availability of this material next year. For most all material, there is evidence on the market pointing towards a trend of buyers building up stocks for spring while prices and supplies are favorable. Organic fertilizers appear steadier this week with fish meal stocks reported adequate except in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonia nitrate, $69.94 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $71.55 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonia phosphate, $53 per ton for 16 20 grade; $77.50 for 11/48 grade at source. Both Canadian material. Ammonia sulphate, $49 per ton bagged, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material $44 per ton at source. $2.50 less for bulk. Blood meal, $6.50 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $70 per ton for domestic, steamed, 1/30 meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Calcium nitrate, $44.25 per ton, 15½c. nitrate, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Fish meal, $113.75 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $120.60 per ton nominal for 67 percent sardine, f.o.b. San Francisco. $102 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Pesticides

Lindane — Priced lower at $2.70 per pound for cans and $2.60 for drums, f.o.b. the works. The market has entered the dull season, and the price has been made more attractive to buyers.

Rotenone — According to advices from Lima, a drop in the rotenone market has discouraged Peruvian growers from planting sufficient acreage to assure adequate supplies in 1952 and 1953. Efforts are being made to acquaint former growers and others who might be interested with the steady demand for rotenone and the increased market which may result from the world situation. It is estimated that 1950 exports of rotenone-bearing roots will be about the same as in 1949—approximately 3,500 metric tons of roots and 1,000 tons of powder. Shipments of powdered root in 1950 will be greater than in 1949 and may be more than 20 percent of total exports of rotenone.

Toxaphene—Supply situation is exceedingly tight, with prices higher. Production is behind contract schedule and there are no inventories. The prolonged shortage of chlorine has seriously affected output, and cast an unfavorable shadow on the supply for 1951. The carload and truckload price is 23c. per pound, ton to truckloads 26c. and less than tons 29c. per pound, all f.o.b. the works.

Sulphur

Mine shipments of native sulphur for the period extending from January through August amounted to 3,574,412 long tons, compared with 3,175,163 for the same time in 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. Apparent sales in August totaled 477,036 long tons, against 333,117 for the corresponding month last year. Total sales from January through August were 3,209,920 long tons, compared with 3,237,570 for the same period in 1949.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Superphosphate Supply

—*Continued from page 3*

about 4,500,000 tons annually, while it is producing at the rate of approximately 5,000,000 tons, including not more than 200,000 tons recovered as a byproduct from sour gas. The result is that the United States is unable to supply all the overseas demand in addition to that of this continent.

NFA said that an immediate solution to furnishing all the sulphur required by North America might be to shut off all overseas exports, but it recognized that this was not practical in the light of our commitments under the Marshall plan. Another solution, it added, would be to increase sulphur production, but it held out little hope that this could be accomplished. Although the sulphur companies have diligently prospected for new deposits, no new sizeable beds have been disposits, no new sizable beds have been discovered in the last ten or fifteen years. There are indications that "domes" containing sulphur lie off the shores of Texas and Louisiana, the association stated, but no one yet has advanced any practical ideas as to how these domes might be prospected or the sulphur recovered.

Eliminate Sulphuric Acid

Another way of balancing supply with demand might be the substitution of sulphide ores, where available, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, it was stated. Also, chemical processes could be put into operation in which no sulphuric acid is employed for the manufacture of end products now produced through the use of sulphuric acid. As an example, some years ago extensive experiments were made on the production of superphosphate by heat. Phosphoric acid for food is now made in this manner.

Because of its cheapness, sulphuric acid has been wasted and, in many cases, the disposal of it, when contaminated with other products, has been a real problem and an expense to the original user. As the cost of acid increases, companies are justified in purifying the waste acid and in concentrating it to such a degree that it may be reused. The association commented that if the cost of disposal were credited to the cost of reworking it, manufacturers might find that they have eliminated a source of conflict between themselves and the authorities seeking to control stream pollution.

Pacific Northwest Plant Food Association Formed

The Pacific Northwest Plant Food Association has been formed as a successor to the Washington-Oregon Fertilizer Council. Serving as a trade association, including in its membership fertilizer manufacturers, primary producers of materials and allied tradesmen, the newly-established group at a recent meeting in Seattle, Wash., elected Al Fitzpatrick, of the chemicals division, Pacific Supply Cooperative of Portland, Ore., president of the organization.

Elected to serve with Mr. Fitzpatrick were the following:—Vice-president, Henning Waltersdorph, Magnolia Fertilizer Company, Seattle, and treasurer, Alec Runciman, Webfoot Fertilizer Company, Portland. Along with the officers, Ted Shipley, of the plant food division, Swift & Co., Portland, and Mac C. Taylor, Oregon-Washington Fertilizer Company, Seattle, have been named to the board of directors.

Hyman Issues 'Dieldrin' Circular

Julius Hyman & Co., Denver, Col., has published a circular (No. 500) entitled "Dieldrin for Agricultural and Public Health Insect Control." The publication, which is available upon request to the company, contains general information on experimental use of the material in question and answer form. Also included is a chart giving the indications of insecticidal effectiveness of "Dieldrin."

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Coaltar Chemicals

Higher alphapicoline prices were industry-wide last week, prices having advanced 10 cents per pound. Virtually all production of refined 2 degree pyridin moved at price schedules 15 cents per pound higher than those which prevailed in October, and the last producer to not effect a change as yet was expected to do so in the immediate future. Denaturing grade of pyridin was quoted 20 cents per gallon over former schedules, and corresponding price adjustments were made in other grades.

Phthalic anhydride was still under heavy pressure of demand and producers were operating against a backlog of orders, which some weeks back appeared to be diminishing, but which piled higher just prior to November 1, when in some sections of the industry there was a price rise effected. DO rated orders were said to be on the increase but did not as yet account for any sizable percentage of the overall output.

Phenol was in an ever tightening supply position, as was also styrene for domestic end use, by virtue of increased allocations of benzol for the synthetic rubber program via styrene.

Cresylic materials were quite tight, with cresol and low boiling coaltar acid being the most scarce, but high boil acids were likewise tight. Naphthalene and creosote appeared to be about the only coaltar products which were not in short supply. The pressure on benzol and pyridin was tremendous.

Petroleum source producers of such aromatics as toluol and xylol, while they would not have to accept DO rated orders under the present regulatory status, were nevertheless doing so, much to the satisfaction of the coaltar producers of these materials who would otherwise have to bear the burden of all defense supplies.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported steel production for the week ended November 11 at a new record high of 1,986,600 tons equivalent to 103 percent of the current theoretical capacity. The previous week production stood at 1,975,000 tons. One year ago the production was 387,000 tons.

Basic Products

Benzol—The sharply stepped up government synthetic rubber program was beginning to hurt the plastics industry through a shunting of large volumes of benzol via styrene into synthetic rubber manufacture. The supply of benzol was well below the overall domestic demand, and material allocated to the synthetic rubber program meant just that much less benzol for the manufacture of styrene for plastic end-uses and for the manufacture of phenol for phenolic resins and plastics.

In order to partially make up for the loss of benzol to domestic civilian production operations, phenol and styrene producers were buying as much foreign benzol as could be bought. The consequent acute benzol scarcity affected a wide section of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry because of insufficient quantities available for the manufacture of such intermediates as monochlorobenzene, anilin, and many other benzol derivatives. Virtually any chemical derivative of benzol was in acute shortage, except for a few small volume items for which there was only a limited demand.

There was no expected relief in the short benzol supply, because it developed from a widespread heavy increase in demand at a time when benzol production from domestic sources was on the increase. Coaltar source output was running at the end of the third quarter some 2,376,441 gallons behind the first nine months of last year, the petroleum source output while relatively small was higher than ever before because the heavy demand enabled the industry to get the higher price which petroleum production costs demand, and more than usual amounts of benzol were being imported.

Benzol production in September by cokeoven operators, according to the Bureau of Mines, amounted to a total of 13,281,669 gallons, compared with 13,038,299 gallons in August and 11,621,200 gallons in September of last year. Much less motor grade benzol was being produced and marketed this year than last, while at the same time the output of pure and nitration grades were notably increased. Total benzol production during the first three quarters of this year by cokeoven operators amounted to 116,499,759 gallons, as against the total output of 118,876,200 gallons during the first nine months of 1949.

Coaltar—Production maintained a high level, the Bureau of Mines having reported September output at 62,476,807 gallons, compared with the August output of 64,218,819 gallons, and the 55,436,600 gallons turned out in September of last year. For the first three quarters of this year, coaltar production by cokeoven operators stood at 543,926,467 gallons, compared with 551,373,500 gallons during the first nine months of 1949.

Creosote — Wood preserving continued to exert a well sustained call on creosote producers. Prices were firmly held at the 2 cent higher levels established some weeks ago. Supplies were reported as adequate, creosote being one of the few coaltar chemical products that could be so described. Cokeoven production in September amounted to 2,706,963 gallons, as compared with the August output of 2,546,017 gallons, and the 2,292,600 gallons turned out in September of last year.

Creosote output during the first three quarters of this year by cokeoven operators amounted to 22,145,299 gallons, exceeding the output of the first nine months of last year by 2,740,099 gallons, when the production figure stood at 19,405,200 gallons. Stocks of creosote held by cokeoven producers at the end of September of this year stood at 1,040,407 gallons, off 11.6 percent from the 1,177,023 gallons on hand at the end of August, but well above the 618,100 gallons in stock at the end of September of last year.

Cresol—Prices of the domestically produced grades were all firm and unchanged. Demand was far in excess of supply, and consumers were using as much replacement material as chemists could devise, in order to partially offset the severe shortage of domestic coaltar production.

Cresylic Acid—Supplies were everywhere on the short side. Domestic coaltar output was far short of demand and the supply was regarded as extremely critical, especially on the low boil acids. Imported coaltar acid, which is all high boiling, was likewise scarce with only occasional spot lots available, and these were quickly bought up at prices ranging from $1.15 to $1.20 per gallon. Petroleum source acids of all grades were in strong demand in the current market, but the low boiling grades were especially in demand, and the output of specially refined acids which were essentially sulphur free, was limited.

Petroleum source cresylic acids in less than carlot drum quantities f.o.b. warehouse, Barber, N. J., were quoted at 90 to 95 cents per gallon, depending upon the boiling range.

Naphthalene—The market maintained a firm tone in consequence of the sustained heavy demand for naphthalene derivatives, especially phthalic anhydride. Overall, however, supply was felt to be about in balance with demand, in view of the heavy imports which continue to arrive.

Domestic production of naphthalene by cokeoven operators only, was reported by the Bureau of Mines as amounting to a total for all grades of 8,278,558 pounds in

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alphapicoline, 10c. per lb.
Pyridin, denaturing, 20c. per gal.
refined, 2°, 15c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 11, 1949
123.2	123.2	123.2	110.1	110.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

Total estimate of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended November 11 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

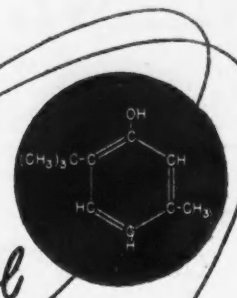
Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	958,566
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	33,435,460
Benzol	gals.	3,263,937
Coaltar	gals.	14,858,204
Creosote oil	gals.	597,061
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,020,010
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	23,882
Toluol	gals.	616,963
Xylol	gals.	159,216

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

KOPPERS

MBMC

Mono-tert-butyl-meta-cresol



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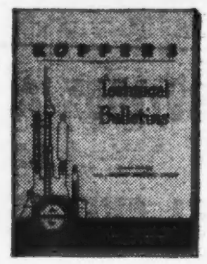

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September, of which 3,366,084 pounds was of the grade melting between 77° and 79°C. The balance of production was of the less refined grades. Total naphthalene production from cokeoven sources in August amounted to 7,677,407 pounds, and in September of 1949 the total output was 4,356,300 pounds. During the first three quarters of this year cokeoven operators turned out 71,829,536 pounds of naphthalene, as compared with 59,093,800 pounds during the first nine months of last year.

Phenol — The already critical supply position of this item grew steadily worse, instead of better, because of the pinch in benzol supplies which was being taken away from phenol production and directed into styrene output for the synthetic rubber program. Producers were hard put to meet the minimum immediate requirements of the synthetic resin, plastics, and adhesives industries. The best they could do was to allocate output on an equitable basis based on previous base period purchases. As DO rated orders were received, these quantity allocations had to be pared accordingly.

Pyridin—Prices in the market advanced, as reported the previous week, by 15c. per pound on refined 2-degree material in some producing quarters. Last week others followed along with the initial move, as a result of the completion of studies on their higher manufacturing and raw material costs. This brought the price to $1.05 per pound in less than carlot drum quantities, which is the amount in which the item mostly moves. Supplies were critically scarce, the overall output being well under the potential consuming level. Prices were also advanced 20c. per gallon on the denaturing grade, which brought quotations up from $2.50 per gallon to the new level of $2.70 per gallon. Other grades were correspondingly adjusted upward.

September output of the refined 2-degree material was reported by the Bureau of Mines as 103,025 pounds, compared with the August output of 108,462 pounds, and 78,200 pounds in September of last year. This brought the production for the first three quarters of this year to 898,366 pounds, compared with an output of 867,600 pounds during the first nine months of 1949.

Solvent Naphtha—Established accounts were receiving their quota of material without too much delay, but there was none left for any substantial spot sale. Demand was considerably in excess of supply, and producers estimating their output, limited contract commitments to virtually that amount. Prices were unchanged.

The Bureau of Mines reported September production of crude heavy solvent at 501,106 gallons, and refined light solvent at 24,743 gallons, as against the August output of 506,856 gallons of heavy and 38,977 gallons of light solvent. Total light solvent output at the end of the first three quarters of this year amounted to 234,549 gallons, compared with 322,600 gallons during the corresponding period of 1949.

Toluol—The market was characterized by tight supplies, and there was no relief expected until after the new year. Some close observers reported that there was an apparent decline in consumer goods output developing in consequence of credit restrictions, and this was eventually expected to result in lesser demand for the solvent uses of toluol. However, the increased demand for military enduse materials might well exceed the decline from consumer goods demand.

Production of toluol by cokeoven operators was reported by the Bureau of Mines as totaling 2,542,293 gallons for all grades during September, which brought the total output for the first three quarters of 1950 to 22,193,027 gallons. September output last year amounted to 2,635,500 gallons, and the total production for the first nine months of 1949 by cokeoven producers was 22,446,600 gallons.

Xylol—This market was still in a critical supply position with no expected relief in the immediate future. Production of coal-tar source material by cokeoven operators was reported as amounting to 675,480 gallons of all grades during September, compared with an August output of 682,811 gallons, and 641,400 gallons in September of last year. This brought the cokeoven output for the first three quarters of this year to 5,768,290 gallons, as against 5,986,200 gallons during the first nine months of 1949.

Dyes

Austrian production of Nigrosin was started two years ago. Current monthly production was reported at approximately 2,000 kilos. An increase of 150 percent was said to be planned to meet demand, especially from Southeast Europe. The Austrian product was said to be lower

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Intermediates

Alphapicoline — After upward adjustments in price schedules of 10 cents per pound, the market settled last week at the higher level of 40 cents per pound in less than carlot quantities. Supplies were on the short side, and expected to stay there for the balance of the year.

Maleic Anhydride—Reflecting the benzol shortage, demand was in excess of supply, because the expanded production facilities of the country could not be operated at full scale for lack of sufficient benzol. Prices were unchanged. Were the benzol supply position to ease, the shortage of maleic anhydride would quickly disappear, because the use of maleic was not as widespread as had been anticipated when additional production units were placed in operation.

Phthalic Anhydride—While some weeks back certain phthalic anhydride producers were inclined to feel that the pressure of demand was easing up a bit and their backlog of orders was said to be on the decline, it appeared last week that the easing of the supply position was more wishful thinking that real. All producers were still operating full tilt against a backlog of orders, and purchase orders just prior to November 1 were exceedingly heavy. Meanwhile, DO rated orders were being received in greater numbers.

Metals Picture Viewed

—Continued from page 7

Mesabi Range by rail, because of the shortage of lake vessels. In some ways, he said, this country has been spoiled by having available ores with an iron content of as high as 50 percent, which is what we have been getting from the Mesabi. Other countries, like England, are lucky if they get about 30 percent iron content.

New sources being developed in Venezuela and Labrador will keep us well supplied with high-grade ores for some time; and more economical mining of the taconite ores, which are of lower grade and tougher, has been made possible by a newly developed drilling method known as jet-piercing, together with improved economical concentration of the product.

Vanadium in Metallic Form

Recent announcement that vanadium is now being produced in metallic form is also of great interest, Dr. Kinzel remarked, although it is too soon to determine what its principal uses will be. Also, it will not be long before we shall have commercial quantities of metallic zirconium to work with, he predicted. With these new metals, as well as the old, valuable stand-bys, Dr. Kinzel feels we have a bright future in metals ahead of us.

The nominating committee reported to the meeting its slate of officers for 1950. It consisted of the following:—

President, Sidney C. Moody, of American Cyanamid Company; first vice-president, Cary R. Wagner, General Aniline & Film Corporation; second vice-president, Paul K. Lawrence, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and treasurer, Clayton S. Shoemaker, Dow Chemical Company.

Nominated for the board of governors were Frederick Dehls, of Benzol Products Company, and Morton M. Gruber, of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

Synthetic Organics Output

—Continued from page 3

output of crude products from petroleum and natural gas for chemical conversion, however, reached an all-time peak in 1949 of almost 5,000,000,000 pounds. This output compares with 3,900,000,000 pounds produced in 1948. Outstanding products in this group are toluol, xylol, and other aromatic distillates and solvents, and aliphatic hydrocarbons such as ethylene, propane and propylene, and 1,3-butadiene.

Approximately 2,500,000,000 pounds of cyclic intermediates was produced in 1949 compared with 2,900,000,000 pounds in 1948, a decline of 13 percent. Production of finished cyclic products in 1949 totaled 2,500,000,000 pounds, or 8 percent less than in 1948. Production of acyclic finished products, including aclycic intermediates, totaled 12,600,000,000 pounds in 1949, compared with 12,900,000,000 pounds in the previous year.

Increased Output Reported

Producers reported increased output in 1949 over 1948 for the following individual groups or finished products (cyclic and acyclic combined):—Surface-active agents, 14.7 percent; plasticizers, 12.5 percent, and flavor and perfume materials, 7.2 percent. Decreased output was reported for dyes, 30.8 percent; elastomers, 18.9 percent; rubber-processing chemicals, 16.8 percent; lakes and toners, 9.5 percent; medicinals, 4.9 percent, and miscellaneous chemicals, 2.6 percent. About the same quantity of plastics and resin materials was produced in 1949 as in 1948.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals continued of good volume for prompt delivery last week. Market remained firm. Higher cost of corn advanced the price of derivatives fractionally. Dried soluble blood also was lifted 1 cent per pound.

Heavy demand was reported for corn dextrin and starch, and consumption is keeping pace with production. Other sizing materials were in good request, but not to the extent of corn derivatives. Consuming inquiry for potato starch was reported less active, with trading spotty, chiefly for prompt needs. Tapioca flour was unchanged and ruled steady for spot and forward requirements. Sago flour was inactive, but firm due to high cost of replacements.

A slight easing in the supply situation was reported for bichromates and sodium hydrosulphite, though demand still exceeded available stocks.

There was no improvement in the light demand for replacements of tanning materials. While business was slow, the market held on a steady basis.

Advices from Australia stated that wool growers may be asked to set aside a portion of each clip required by United States buyers so that American needs would not force wool prices upwards. The remaining bales would be sold at the normal free auctions and the reserved quantity would be paid for at prices reached in the open bidding.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Blood, dried, soluble, 1c. per lb.
Corn, dextrin, 15c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 15c. per 100 lbs.
sugar, tanners, 15c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 11, 1949
248.0	247.9	247.7	286.0	300.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Steady consuming demand kept pace with production. Market remained firm at prevailing quotations.

Bichromates—Supply situation continued to improve slowly, but demand exceeded available stocks. Soda ash was still scarce and continued to restrict production to some extent. Prices were unchanged and strong. Government owned chromite mines in Turkey produced 177,000 tons of chromium ore during the past year. Production of privately owned mines was estimated at 100,000 to 150,000 tons. Exports of chrome ore in 1949 were 312,000 tons, most of which went to the United States.

Sodium Acetate—Conditions in this market were unchanged and steady. Active consuming demand kept available supplies low. Quotations were well held at prevailing levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Tight supply situation has been improving gradually reflecting the slow easing of soda ash stocks. Demand was active with sellers still favoring regular customers. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Sulphonated Oils—Lower cost of tallow has not as yet been reflected in the cost of sulphonated grades due to the fact that prices were not lifted with the recent advances in the basic product. Other sulphonated grades were unchanged and firm with castor, fish and tall oils.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Demand continued active for albumin and dried soluble blood. The latter was advanced 1c. per pound. Carlots were increased to 17c. to 19c. per pound, and less carlots, 18c. to 25c. per pound as to quantity. Albumin was unchanged and firm.

Corn Dextrin—Consumers continued to take good sized quantities for immediate needs. Production was sold up and deliveries were several weeks behind schedule. Market was firmer and all grades were advanced 15c. per 100 pounds. Orders were accepted only at the price on date of shipment.

Corn Starch—Business continued active for prompt delivery. Demand continued to keep pace with the output. Quotations were lifted 15c. per 100 pounds for pearl and powdered starch. Producers accepted business only at the price on the date of shipment. Visible corn supply was increased 1,140,000 bushels to 36,526,000 bushels for the week ended November 4, compared with 25,360,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Department of Agriculture officials announced there will be no marketing quotas in effect for the 1951 crop of corn and that acreage allotments will be set at levels high enough to provide a substantial increase in production next year. The carryover of old corn is nearly 100,000,000 bushels less than the earlier estimate of about 950,000,000 bushels. Record utilization of corn during the past year—more than 3,300,000,000 bushels—was well above 1950 production, and total use during the year ahead is expected to be even larger. This means that we will have to cut into reserve stocks during the year, probably by at least 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels. Present indications are that the carryover of old corn when the 1951 crop comes in will be not more than 600,000,000 bushels. Specific corn acreage allotments which apply only in the designated commercial producing areas, will be determined and announced later in the winter.

Corn Sugar—Tanners sugar was advanced 15c. per 100 pounds. Chipped was quoted at $6.44 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots and $6.50 per 100 pounds, barrels, carlots, New York basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. more.

Egg Albumen—Buying interest was active for actual requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady. Edible flake ranged from $1.28 to $1.32 per pound, as to quantity. Technical was unchanged and steady at 77c. to 79c. per pound, according to quality and quantity.

Egg Yolk—Consuming demand was fairly active, chiefly for prompt requirements. Market was steady. Domestic ranged from $1.14 to $1.16 per pound, as to quantity. Chinese yolk was in fair request and quoted at 87c. to 90c per pound, duty paid, depending upon quality.

Potato Starch—Trading was fairly active for immediate needs, while interest in forward positions was slow. Market was unchanged, though liberal offerings created an easier tone in later deliveries. Prices were quoted at 5c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, Maine and Idaho. Supplies on the spot were maintained 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—Business was quiet. Market, however, remained firm, owing to the high cost of replacements. Stocks on spot were held at 7½c. to 8c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—This market was unchanged and firm. Trading was reported fair on spot and shipment from Brazil. Offers of shipment from Siam were still scanty. Brazilian grades on spot were maintained at current levels. High grade, 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, as to quantity; medium 7c. to 7¼c. and low, 6¼c. to 6¾c.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—This material was firmer due to the higher production costs. Prices of liquid and powder were recently advanced fractionally. Demand was fairly active.

Divi Divi—Lack of offers for shipment continued to affect business. Shipments of new crop were expected to be available next January-February. Most of this year's crop was taken for foreign account. A small lot recently sold at $85 per ton, exdock.

Cutch—This market remained steady. Offers for shipment were moderate and closely held at current levels. Consuming inquiry for replacements was fairly active.

Mangrove Bark—Trading was reported spotty, chiefly for prompt shipment. South American 30-32 percent tannin was quotably unchanged at $52 per ton, exdock.

Quebracho Extract—This market continued on a firm basis. Shipments were maintained at unchanged quotations. Demand for replacements was spotty, with sales chiefly for prompt shipment from primary markets.

Valonia—Recent increase of prices for shipment reduced inquiry for replacements. Cups were unchanged and held at $58 to $62 per ton, exdock.

Wattle—Firmness continued to feature primary markets. Offers of bark and extract were limited and closely held. Consuming inquiry was fairly active for prompt shipment, but offerings were scarce. Prices were without change.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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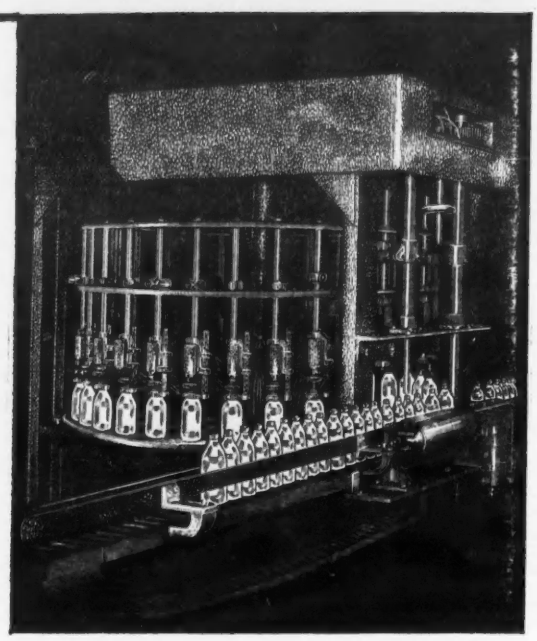

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Pharmaceutical chemicals and drugs saw advances in menthol, diphenylhydantoin, and nikethamide. Corn syrup was increased 15 cents per 100 pounds in a reflection of the stronger commodity market. The ox gall market, and that of its derivatives, was unsettled with prices tending upward. The index advanced 0.3 point becoming 258.4.

Things moved steadily and quietly in the glycerin market, so far as supply in the face of acute scarcity was concerned. Refiners having advised their customers of how much was available to them this month, the quotas were being accepted without the fuss and ado which characterized the market some months back. People were beginning to realize that there was just so much available and no more, and were accordingly making out as best they could. There was an atmosphere of price stability in the glycerin market last week, with the general feeling that so far as refined glycerin was concerned, prices would stay put for a while.

Alcohol, like glycerin and benzol, was severely critical, but the industry had resigned itself to the shortage as one that would be with us at least until early next year. Prices varied widely, but the supply was so tight that competitive prices were of little immediate interest.

Reflecting the glycerin and alcohol shortages, glycerophosphates and ester solvents were all in tight supply. Butyl and ethyl acetates were quoted over a wide range of prices, depending upon the cost of alcohol production in any given plant in accordance with the process by which it was manufactured.

The upward trend in menthol was a result of light stocks on hand leading to more active buying interest. The Cuban 1951 molasses crop was bought by American and British interests at prices roughly four times that paid for the 1950 crop, indicating sustained high alcohol prices for the coming year. Cocoa butter was fractionally higher as a result of a stronger cocoa bean market.

Alcohol—From a supply point of view the market got progressively worse last week, and such a trend was expected, in most sections of the industry, as likely to continue until early next year. The government had contracted with the French for some 115,000,000 gallons of alcohol for the synthetic rubber program, RFC making the purchase for the Office of Rubber Reserve. It was estimated by government authorities that after the payment of transportation, duties, certain taxes, and other charges that the material will reach an average cost of around 77 cents per gallon.

The Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on November 10 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of September, 1950, in comparison with September, 1949:—

Production

	Proof gallons 1950	1949
Ethyl	37,391,182	22,769,995
*Completely denatured	225,348	1,467,482
*Specially denatured	16,482,895	12,480,434

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons 1950	1949
†Ethyl, tax paid	3,660,056	3,671,683
tax free	26,853,500	24,629,142
*Completely denatured	242,866	853,992
*Specially denatured	18,231,360	14,482,913

Stocks

	Gallons 1950	1949
†Ethyl	29,432,343	52,419,964
*Completely denatured	34,127	855,277
*Specially denatured	1,432,933	5,876,525

† Wine gallons. * Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in the Septembers of 1950 and 1949 were as follows:—

	Pounds 1950	1949
Corn and corn products	28,726,653	1,055,360
Rye and rye products	35,280	.....
Malt and malt products	8,813,344	220,674
Wheat and wheat products	.....	1,638,400
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	70,561,457	506,840
Total grain	108,136,734	3,421,274
Potatoes & potato products		
Ethylene gas	8,123,280	4,757,541
Other materials	216,415	219,470
	Wine gallons 1950	1949
Molasses	13,593,764	7,645,571
Ethyl sulphate	10,740,563	10,304,450
Sulphite liquors	20,435,400	12,859,400
Other materials	3,134,362	1,678,274
*Products used in distillation	2,946,964	3,309,292

* Proof gallons.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn syrup, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, 75c. per lb.
Menthol, 25c. per lb.
Nikethamide, 15c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 11, 1949
258.4	258.1	260.2	254.4	255.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Camphor—Fire in a Formosan refining plant was expected to make production of camphor somewhat difficult until such time as repairs have been made. The fire was laid at the door of communist reds in the island. Demand for synthetic camphor was reported normally active and in a volume which the producers can meet out of currently satisfactory production.

Camphoric Acid—Current price schedules on both racemic synthetic acid and on dextrorotary natural acid, stood at $4 per pound in 100 pound drum lots, and $4.75 per pound in 25 pound lots. Demand was limited, and supplies were regarded as adequate.

Castor Oil—The price of oil remained unchanged, and beans were still quoted at around $180 per long ton, with very little trading.

Imports of beans last week amounted to 42,922 bags equivalent to 6,438,300 pounds, compared with 70,376 bags or 10,556,400 pounds the previous week, and 82,104 bags or 12,315,600 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals this year since January 1 amounted to 1,270,741 bags equivalent to 190,611,150 pounds, as compared with 1,490,158 bags or 223,523,700 pounds during the corresponding period of 1949.

Cocoa Butter—A fractional rise in price was a reflection of substantial increases in prices paid for beans last week. The butter market became 70½c. to 72c. per pound.

Corn Syrup—Prices advanced 15c. per 100 pounds last week, reflecting the stronger position of the commodity market. Business volume was said to be well sustained, and there was no apparent slackening off of demand and none expected for the balance of the year.

Dehydrocholic Acid—Reflecting the mounting price structure on ox bile, this item was quoted late last week at higher price levels, at least in some quarters, which listed the injectable grade at $25.50 per pound in bulk quantities and the oral grade at $21.50 per pound in bulk quantities. The price in one pound packages, was quoted at $26 and $22 per pound respectively for the injectable and the oral NF powder. The overall market price spread between different producers ranged from $19 to $21.50 on oral and $24 to $25.50 on injectable in bulk.

Desoxycholic Acid—Supplies were critically scarce, and the market maintained its strong position. Natural was virtually not available, but converted material on the current market ranged from $22 to $25 per pound, with some material offered as high as $27.

Diphenylhydantoin-sodium—The current market prices were some 75c. over previous levels, the item being quoted at $4 to $4.25 per pound on the USP material.

Epinephrine—USP material, synthetic, was quoted in 10 gram vials in quantity lots at prices ranging from 50c. to 60c. per gram. In single 10 gram vials the price varied between different producers from 55c. to 65c. per gram.

Glycerin—There were no price movements in the glycerin market, other than that more crude moved at 50c. to 55c. per pound than moved at higher levels. Refined prices were firm and were expected to hold at current levels for quite some time, according to feelings expressed in most sections of the industry. The threat of possible price control was regarded as a stabilizing influence on glycerin prices, and the elections being over no one knew quite what to expect. Things were moving quietly in the glycerin market. Refiners had advised consumers about how much they could expect this month, and consumers had learned to be resigned to it, because there was simply no more available.

Glycerophosphates—Calcium was quoted at $2 to $2.15 per pound, depending upon quantity. The 75 percent solu-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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tion of sodium glycerophosphate was quoted at $1.06 to $1.21 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Manganese glycerophosphate under current price schedules was listed at $4.70 to $4.80 per pound. The crystalline sodium glycerophosphate NF material in barrel quantities was firmly held at $1.80 to $1.95 per pound. Magnesium glycerophosphate was quoted at $5.10 to $5.20 per pound. Iron glycerophosphate was ranged in price varying as to quantity from $4.45 to $4.55 per pound. Potassium 75 percent solution was quoted at $2.15 to $2.25 per pound.

Virtually all of the glycerophosphates were in short supply because of the tight glycerin market, and also some types were under considerable pressure of demand stemming from certain local areas.

Menthol — Activity between dealers came to the spot market on Monday last week. Reflecting the adverse political and military situation in Korea and its relation to Red China, the market stirred from its rather long period of lethargy. On the buying the market rose 35c. to 40c. per pound.

Spot stocks were reported moderate to light after the local quotation reached $11.25 to $11.50 per pound. However, some substantial quantities are coming here this month and arrivals from November 16 on, should total between 750 to 800 cases by the end of the month. This seems like considerable menthol but, in fact, it is enough to take care of approximately two month's consumption. Most dealers expect the more active market to bring consumer activity and a continued rise in quotations would surprise no one.

Milk Powder—Demand was reported as good on roller process material, and spray process material was firm. Commercial markets quoted spray process material mostly in the range of 13½c. to 14½c., but fractionally lower and higher listings were noted. Roller process skimmed milk

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powder was quoted in the range of 12c. to 13¼c. per pound.

CCC purchases of skimmed milk powder in the period of October 26 to November 1, inclusive, amounted to 531,540 pounds of spray process material at 12½c. per pound, and no roller process material. This brought total purchases of skimmed milk powder from January 1 through November 1 to 255,409,613 pounds of spray process material and 94,277,710 pounds of roller process material. Total skimmed milk purchases amounting this year to 349,687,323 pounds, as against 381,971,880 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Molasses—The Cuban blackstrap molasses crop for 1951 was reported to have all been sold to American and British firms. The price was reported at 20c. per gallon, as compared with the 5c. to 6c. per gallon at which the 1950 crop was sold. Cuban production for 1951 was estimated at 295,000,000 to 300,000,000 gallons. Of this amount Cubans retained for their own uses some 100,000,000 gallons. American buyers were said to have purchased 140,000,000 gallons of the crop, and British interests 50,000,000 gallons. Until the new crop is available, beginning in late January or early February, molasses from off shore sources was not available. Some mainland production was available at prices of 26c. and up per gallon, but it was quickly bought up. In view of the demand for the coming year it was obvious that there just would not be enough molasses.

Nikethamide—Prices advanced 15c. per pound in some quarters and still more in others, with the result that carboys were quoted at prices ranging from $5.75 to $6.75 per pound in the current market.

Ox Gall—The market price of this item has recently been changing so rapidly that its upward trend is almost a continuous process. The same is true of the products derived from ox gall. In bulk quantities the price quoted in some quarters late last week on dried ox gall, granular, was $4.35 per pound. In one-pound containers the price was $4.85 per pound.

Phenylmethylpyrazolone — This intermediate for the manufacture of antipyrene and aminopyrene, as well as of other organic chemical compounds, was still quoted in 250 pound lots at $1.51 per pound. However, the lessening of competitive pressure from foreign producers had very considerably strengthened the demand, and the item was currently in a relatively short supply position. Because of the past tearing down of the market by foreign competition to a point where the item was unattractive from a profit standpoint, some producers had abandoned the item. Under present market conditions, it would be logical to expect that prices would be revised upward to recoup past losses and offset the interim increased manufacturing and raw material costs.

Potassium Guiacolsulphonate — NF material was currently quoted at $2.12 to $2.20 per pound, varying as to quantity. Demand was reported as well sustained, and supplies were said to be adequate.

Silver Nitrate — Metal held firm last week, and prices on the silver salts were accordingly unchanged. Nitrate production in August amounted to 3,938,000 ounces, compared with the July output of 3,927,000 ounces, and 2,358,000 ounces in August of last year.

Sodium Lactate—This market was reported as steady under a firm price structure. Supplies were said to be ample. The edible material was quoted on an f.o.b. basis at 19c. per pound for the 50 percent grade, and 24c. per pound for the 60 percent grade, packaged in 55 gallon barrels or in 5 or 13 gallon returnable carboys.

The technical 50 percent grades of sodium lactate in 55 gallon drums, or in 5 to 13 gallon returnable carboys were quoted on an f.o.b. works basis at 13c. per pound for the dark grade and 14c. for the light grade.

Sugar—Stocks on hand as of September 30 were reported as 605,397 short tons in 1950 as against 405,307 short tons at the end of September last year. Sugar distribution during the first nine months of this year totaled 6,581,253 tons, including deliveries for export, compared with 5,995,733 tons during the corresponding period of 1949.

Sugar distribution for the week ended October 21 amounted to 104,461 tons, as against 112,739 tons the previous week. This brought the total sugar distribution so far this year to 6,908,925 tons, as compared with 6,367,121 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Viosterol—Demand for this vitamin D material was increasing, as there was more and more interest in irradiated ergosterol as a supplemental ingredient and good vitamin D source, for vitamin preparations. This was to be expected in view of the increased use of synthetic vitamin A, and the decline, in general, in the fishliver oil business.

Vitamin B12—Prices remained firm at the new low price of 59½c. per milligram established some weeks ago. The USP Vitamin Advisory Board, acting in unison with the USP Anti-amenia Preparations Advisory Board, recommended that USP liver and vitamin B12 injections be labeled in terms of their vitamin B12 activity. It was further recommended that four levels of vitamin B12 activity be established for the official products, such levels being 10, 15, 30, and 50 micrograms of vitamin B12 per cc as measured by microbial assay. These recommendations were being referred to the appropriate subcommittee of the USP Committee on Revision for study and action.

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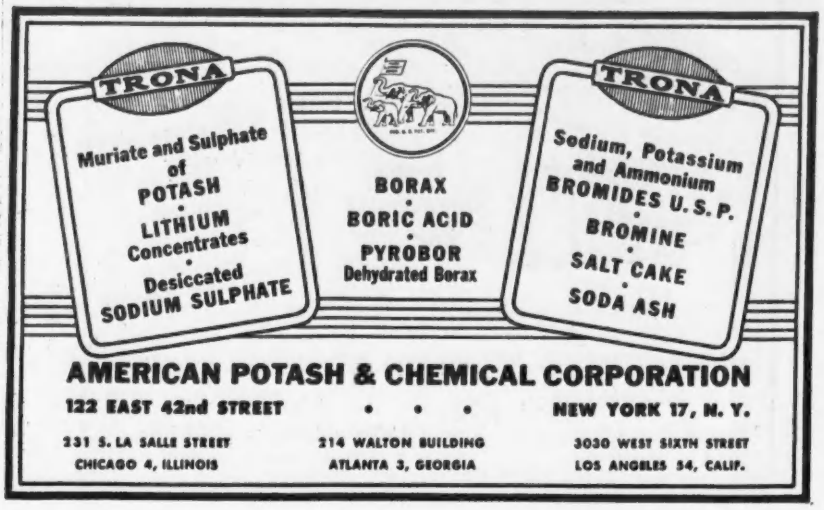

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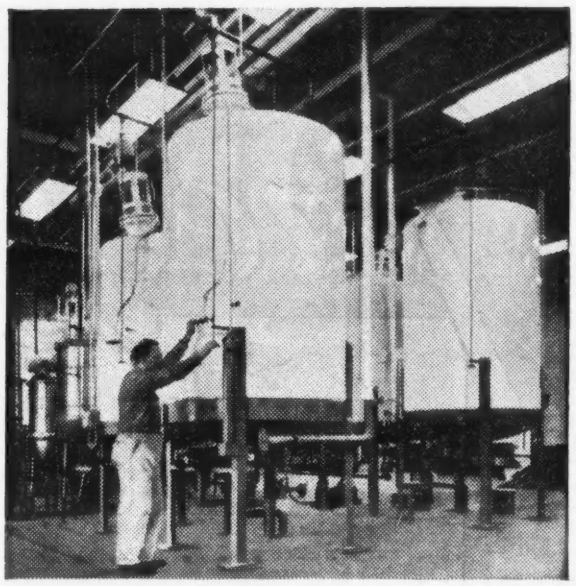

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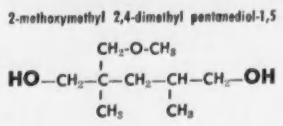
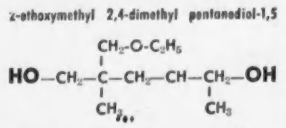


2-ethoxymethyl 2,4-dimethyl pentanediol-1,5



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Hiram Walker Develops New Riboflavin Source

Hiram Walker & Sons, Peoria, Ill., has developed a new feed vitamin concentrate which is claimed to provide a new source of riboflavin for supplementing balanced rations. Called "Ribo" concentrate, the new product is recommended as a high-vitamin potency supplement in chick, poultry, swine and calf-starter rations to produce market-maturity in a minimum of time.

Dr. C. S. Boruff, technical director of the company, states that "Ribo" concentrate is of high riboflavin potency and also contains substantial quantities of all the other known water-soluble vitamins such as pantothenic acid, niacin, choline, etc., including some B_{12} and L. B. F., the latter only having been recently discovered.

Walker's "Ribo" concentrate is offered in two potencies, as 15,000 micrograms of riboflavin per gram, and as 8,000 micrograms of riboflavin per gram. The carrier in the 8,000 microgram product is corn distillers solubles.

Research Corp. Appoints Schauer Grants Director

Charles H. Schauer has been appointed director of grants of Research Corporation, New York, succeeding Dr. Robert R. Williams in that post. Dr. Williams will continue with Research Corporation as chairman of the foundation-administered Williams-Waterman Fund, of which he is co-founder, and member of the advisory committee on grants. Mr. Schauer has been with Research Corporation since 1946 when he was appointed associate director of grants.

Santonin Production Planned in Pakistan

A long-term contract for supplies of *Artemisia* plants for the production of santonin has been made with the government of Pakistan by three manufacturers of the drug—T. & H. Smith, Ltd., and Carnegie Chemicals (Welwyn), Ltd., both of England, and Marker Alkaloids, Quetta, Pakistan.

The British companies have an equal interest in the Kuram Chemical Company, to be registered in Pakistan, and are erecting a factory at Rawalpindi. They are also establishing a laboratory in Pakistan to cooperate with the government in the improvement of the santonin content of *Artemisia*, and will collaborate in the development of new areas of cultivation of that plant and of the local industry in other indigenous drug plants.

Mann Issues New Price List

Mann Fine Chemicals, New York, has published its November-December wholesale price list. The list includes quotational data on the firm's complete line of fine chemicals.

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USP Advisory Boards Ask Liver, B_{12} Injection Changes

The vitamin advisory and anti-anemia preparations advisory boards of the United States Pharmacopeia have recommended important changes in USP standards for liver injection and vitamin B_{12} injection.

It has been proposed by the two boards that liver products be labeled in terms of their vitamin B_{12} activity. It has been recommended that four levels of vitamin B_{12} activity be established for the official product, which must now contain either 10 or 15 USP units (injectable) of activity in each cc. It was also suggested that these levels be equivalent to 10, 15, 30 or 50 micrograms of vitamin B_{12} per cc. as measured by microbial assay.

With regard to USP vitamin B_{12} injection itself, the boards recommended that two additional levels of concentration be recognized, namely, 30 and 50 micrograms of vitamin B_{12} in each cc. It was further proposed that consideration be given by the USP committee of revision to broadening the definition of vitamin B_{12} injection to permit preparing it from material having high vitamin B_{12} activity, yet substantially below the 95 percent purity minimum now required for vitamin B_{12}. This action takes cognizance of the fact that vitamin B_{12} is used in such minute dosage that very little is needed of a material containing only 1 percent of the vitamin.

These recommendations have been referred to the appropriate subcommittee of the USP committee of revision for study and action, with a view toward possible ratification by the larger body and the eventual issuance of a supplement to USP XIV.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Mark Hiebert, vice-president and director of the Sterling Drug Company, New York, is serving as chairman of the group soliciting the drug and pharmaceutical industry in behalf of the 1950 United Hospital Fund drive.

Charles E. Mercready, of the R. L. Watkins Division, Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, was recently awarded a $1,000 bond and a wallet containing fifty one-dollar bills at a luncheon honoring his fiftieth year with the parent company.

Smith, Kline & French Adds Seven to Staff

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, has announced the addition of seven new staff members. Dr. John K. Clark, instructor in clinical pharmacology and associate in medicine, and Dr. Ernest M. Brown, jr., assistant instructor in medicine, both at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, have joined the firm as medical consultants. Dr. Clark will be associated with the research subdivision, while Dr. Brown will serve as development project director and as a member of the medical department.

Francis C. Grant, jr., former third secretary and vice-consul at the American Embassy in Paris, France, has been made head of the foreign products acquisition section of the company. Dr. Howard L. Dinsmore, former research chemist at the Naval Research Laboratory and later research associate in chemistry at Brown University, has joined the physical chemistry section. Robert E. Keller has been added to the research analytical section as a senior analytical chemist.

Dr. Carl H. Cunov, one-time chief chemist in charge of control and product development at the Jamieson Pharmacal Company, Detroit, Mich., has joined the manufacturing division of SKF as assistant to the plant technical director. Robert L. Dean, formerly in charge of advertising for the Resinous Products Division of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has joined the editing unit of SKF's medical department.

Lever Names Peterson

Lever Brothers Company, New York, has appointed A. B. Peterson assistant general sales manager of the Pepsodent Division. Mr. Peterson, with the Lever organization since 1934, was appointed Detroit, Mich., divisional sales manager in 1949, after two years as Kansas City, Mo., divisional sales manager.

Philippine Drug Co. Names Agent

Edward J. Smiddy has been named United States representative for the Philippine American Drug Company and Botica Boie, Inc. He will operate out of an office at 16 Beaver street, New York 4.

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ALOES—40 cs, S B Penick, Port Elizabeth
261 cs, Selma Mercantile Corp, Puerto Cabello
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Rotterdam
100 dms, George F Smith Inc, Liverpool
446 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BIFLUORIDE—80 kgs, Elbert Co, Liverpool
CARBONATE—80 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
CHLORIDE—399 bgs, U S Electric Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
1,148 bgs, Liverpool
ANILIN COLORS—4 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Rotterdam
20 dms, Arnold Hoffman, Liverpool
62 kgs, Arnold Hoffman, Liverpool
19 cks, Geigy Co, Havre
69 dms, Geigy Co, Havre
7 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Havre
65 cans, Ciba Co, Havre
49 cks, Ciba Co, Southampton
10 dms, General Dyestuffs Corp, Rotterdam
57 kgs, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
ANISE OIL—40 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
ANTHRAQUINONE POWDER—127 bgs, Arnold Hoffman, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—615 bgs, Assoc Metals & Minerals Co, Antofagasta
3,089 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antofagasta
OXIDE—200 dms, Bluefries Inc, Antwerp
REGULUS—13 cks, Derby & Co, London
ARABIC GUM—300 bgs, H Heide, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Orbis Products, Port Sudan
274 bgs, E Meer, Port Sudan
101 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
291 bgs, T M Duche, Port Sudan
110 bgs, Tragacanth Importing, Port Sudan
506 bgs, S B Penick, Port Sudan
96 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, London
ARSENIC—20 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, London
114 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—420 bgs, Lourenco Marques
992 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antofagasta
BABASSU OIL—480 tons, E F Drew Co, Cabedello
BARIUM SULPHATE—100 kgs, Conray Products Co, London
BEESWAX—85 bgs, Bank of Nova Scotia, Porto Alegre
229 bgs, J W Hanson, Porto Alegre
25 bgs, Havana
26 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Havana
50 seroons, Lenape Trading Co, Puerto Plata
13 bgs, Machado Trading Co, Puerto Plata
133 bgs, Koster Keunen, Puerto Alegre
254 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Puerto Alegre
162 bgs, Robinson Wagner, Puerto Alegre
85 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Puerto Alegre
9 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
25 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
11 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
BENZOIN GUM—17 bdls, A O Brown, Penang
19 cs, Bangkok
BERYL ORE—3,000 bgs, Berks County Trust Co, Cabedello
BETANAPTOL—195 dms, Antwerp
BISMUTH METAL—17 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Kobe
BONE—538 bgs, International Packers Commercial, Santos
BUTTONLAC—25 bgs, William Diehl, Calcutta
CABREUVA OIL—1 dm, Simab Corp, Santos
CADMIUM—20 cs, American Union Transport, Kobe
62 cs, National City Bank, Yokohama
30 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Antwerp
CAMPHOR—25 cs, Natural Products Corp, Kobe
CANDELILLA WAX—2,340 bgs, G Jimenez Corp, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—1 bbl, Fritzsche Bros, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—245 cs, J S Khorana, Bangkok
CARNAUBA WAX—24 bgs, Innis Speiden, Rio de Janeiro
79 bgs, Wessel Duval, Rio de Janeiro
96 bgs, Frank B Ross, Rio de Janeiro
48 bgs, Wessel Duval, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—500 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, F H Paul & Stein, Montevideo
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600 bgs, Wilbur Ellis, Buenos Aires
1,030 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
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142 bls, Van Loan & Co, Tandjong Priok
600 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hong Kong
568 bls, A G Dunn, Hong Kong
OIL—7 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Hong Kong
9 dms, George Lueders, Hong Kong
2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
5 dms, D W Hutchinson, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—1,560 bgs, Garnac Grain Co, Calcutta
6,180 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
2,542 bgs, Spencer Kellogg Sons, Salvador
10,158 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Salvador
3,387 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Recife
3,360 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Cabedello
2,327 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Madras
2,500 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
4,080 bgs, Garnac Grain Co, Kakinada
6,828 bgs, Garnac Grain Co, Madras
OIL—255 tons, Jerome International Co, Recife
308 dms, John A Hickey, Santos
136 dms, Mac Lac Co, London
22 dms, N Y Hanseatic Corp, London
CHEMICALS—1 cs, S B Penick & Co, Havre
329 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Copenhagen
3 cs, Inland Alkaloid Co, Calcutta
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hong Kong
COBALT OXIDE—53 dms, Southampton
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COCOA BUTTER—816 bls, Ernest Adler, Salvador
417 bls, Metallo Chemicals Co, Salvador
COCONUT OIL—269 tons, Bank of California, Zamboanga
200 tons, Western Vegetable Oil Co, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Zehr & Co, St Johns
49 dms, E F Drew, St Johns
COLORING MATERIAL, TEXTILE—3 dms, Arnold Hoffman, Liverpool
COPAL GUM—179 bgs, W H Scheel, Manila
CORIANDER OIL—1 cs, Rotterdam
CORUNDUM ORE—2,655 bgs, Charles Tennant Sons, Lourenco Marques
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120 bls, Lush Cotton Products, Santos
261 bls, Riverside Mills, Cabedello
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76 bls, Williamson Northrup, Cabedello
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Manchester
200 dms, American British Chem Supplies, Manchester
98 dms, Manchester
100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Liverpool
280 dms, George F Smith, Liverpool
75 dms, Tar Residuals, Liverpool
200 dms, Glasgow, Liverpool
125 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CUBE ROOT—509 bdls, Callao
CUBEB BERRIES—84 bgs, Meer Corp, Singapore
DEXTRIN—195 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Rotterdam
DIESEL OIL—40,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
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DRUGS CRUDE—100 bls, S B Penick & Co, Kobe
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83 dms, Arnold Hoffman, Liverpool
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YOLK—112 cs, Henningsen Lamesa, Taku Bar
100 cs, Goldhill Food Corp, Taku Bar
112 cs, Great Western Distrib, Taku Bar
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22 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Itajai
8 dms, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
6 dms, Vera Cruz
EUPHORBIA HERB—8 bls, Dalton Cooper, Kakinada
27 bls, R J Prentiss, Kakinada
7 bls, National City Bank, Tuticorin
8 bls, London
FATTY ACIDS—2 cs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Hamburg
FENNELSEED—254 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
FERRO TUNGSTEN—202 cs, F H Lenway, Yokohama
250 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore, Kobe
FUEL OIL—543,361 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
205,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
102,212 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum, Curacao
125,541 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
216,631 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
100,547 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
109,238 bbls, Jagers Fuel Corp, Punta Cardon
121,685 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Curacao
32,806 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALANGAL ROOT—100 bls, R J Prentiss, Hong Kong
100 bls, W E Martin, Hong Kong
CALLNUTS—1,229 bgs, W Zinsser & Co, Hong Kong
304 bgs, Arnhold Trading Co, Hong Kong
GELATIN—1 dm, Geigy Co, Havre
1,000 bgs, Tice & Lynch, Copenhagen
360 bgs, London
10 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
3 cs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GINGER—50 cks, T M Duche & Sons, Hong Kong
GLYCERIN—50 dms, Rosenthal Bercow, Yokohama
81 dms, Carl J Schellings, Rotterdam
DYNAMITE—120 bbls, Rotterdam
GLUE—604 bgs, C B Hewitt & Bros, Durban
567 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
BONE—600 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
STOCK—179 bdls, National City Bank, Iloilo
74 bls, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Havana
183 rolls, John Gorvers Co, Barranquilla
155 rolls, H Remis & Co, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
300 bgs, J Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
250 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite, Colombo
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,434 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
2,600 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
25 cks, A Gusmer, London
HERRING OIL—75 dms, Salem Oil & Grease Co, Corner Brook
IODINE CRUDE—40 kegs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IRISHMOSS—100 bls, Jacques Wolf, Havre
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
IRON OXIDE—1 cs, P R Mallory, London
KYANITE ORE—100 tons, Philipp Bros, Calcutta
LEMONGRASS OIL—9 dms, George Lueders, Cochin
6 dms, Verona Chemical Co, Cochin
6 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Cochin
5 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Cochin
LIME OIL—15 cs, Florasynth Labs, Trinidad
LITHOPONE—2,000 bgs, Elbert Co, Genoa
500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Leghorn
300 bgs, De Baer, Antwerp
LIVERMEAL—947 bgs, Wessel Duval, Montevideo
LOCUST BEANS—10 cs, Naples
LOCUST BEAN GUM—250 bgs, Genoa
200 bgs, Innis Speiden, Genoa
600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Piraeus
50 bbls, Innis Speiden, Antwerp
MACE—20 cs, A G Dunn, St Georges
20 cs, K H Landes, St Georges
40 cs, W Bernstein, London
MAGNESITE—1,800 bgs, Golwynne Chem Co, Colombo
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—1 pcl, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Yokohama
MEDICINAL DRUGS—23 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Genoa
HERBS—19 bls, Astrin Bros, London
42 bls, S B Penick & Co, Genoa
8 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Genoa
LEAVES—14 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Genoa
100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Naples
53 bls, R J Prentiss, Rotterdam
20 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Hamburug
MENTHOL—33 cs, Bristol Myers Co, Hong Kong
30 cs, Irving Trust Co, Hong Kong
MICA—101 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Rio de Janeiro
40 cs, Siegfried Cussel, Buenos Aires
5 cs, Pitt & Scott, Buenos Aires
21 cs, American Mica Works, London
53 cs, Brazilian Minerals & Timbers, London
344 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, London
6 cs, Habers Export Agencies, Calcutta
4 cs, Ameritex Dev Co, Calcutta
127 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Calcutta
32 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta
39 cs, Brown Bros-Harriman, Calcutta
100 cs, Hal Delphin, Calcutta
22 cs, Manchard Trading Co, Calcutta
36 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Calcutta
322 cs, Eugene Munsell, Calcutta
1 cs, William Brand Co, London
12 cs, A D Brown, Colombo
93 cs, Cornelius & Suhr, Colombo
100 cs, Schwab Bros, Colombo
23 cs, United Mineral & Chem Co, Colombo
253 cs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rio de Janeiro
93 cs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
98 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
378 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Calcutta
66 cs, Hal Delphin, Calcutta
82 cs, Habers Export Agencies, Calcutta
265 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta
94 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Calcutta
105 cs, Sigbert Loeb, Calcutta
68 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
76 cs, Cornelius & Suhr, Calcutta
379 cs, Eugene Munsell, Calcutta
365 cs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
25 cs, James F Garneau, Calcutta
12 cs, A D Brown, Calcutta
1 cs, Spruce Pine Mica Co, Calcutta
1 cs, India Mica Co, Calcutta
937 cs, Madras
SCRAP—547 bgs, F D Pitts, Madras
30 cs, Biddle Sawyer, Kobe

MYROBALANS—1,356 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Vizagapatam
MYRRH GUM—28 bgs, R D Heins, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—4,500 bgs, Rotterdam
NEATSFOOT STOCK—31 trcs, International Packers Commercial, Rosario
16 trcs, International Packers Commercial, Buenos Aires
NIGERSEED—66 bgs, Levy & Levis, Vizagapatam
NUTMEGS—550 bgs, John Holt, St Georges
250 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
122 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Tandjong Priok
OIL—10 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Penang
NUX VOMICA—320 bgs, London
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—50 dms, Ungerer & Co, Itajai
23 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Itajai
46 dms, Credit Suisse, Itajai
5 dms, W J Bush, Itajai
5 dms, Polak & Schwarz, Itajai
10 dms, S P Penick & Co, Itajai
22 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
14 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
OLIVE OIL—1,533 dms, J H Schroder, Barcelona
50 dms, Levan American Commercial Co, Piraeus
729 tons, Smith Weihman Co, Lisbon
127 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
537 dms, Grace Nat Bank, Malaga
527 dms, J H Schroeder, Malaga
ORIGANO LEAVES—120 bgs, Charles T Wilson, Vera Cruz
114 bgs, Vera Cruz
OURICURY WAX—238 bgs, Wessel Duval, Salvador
112 bgs, Innis Speiden, Salvador
OX GALL—5 dms, C Hollinshead Co, Montevideo
8 dms, Perry Ryer, Durban
10 dms, Armour & Co, London
2 bbls, Unifar, Inc, Rio de Janeiro
CONCENTRATE—14 cks, Buenos Aires
PAPAIN—8 chests, R J Prentiss, Colombo
13 half chests, Technical Chemical Co, Colombo
27 cs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
PEATMOSS—1,200 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—75 bgs, J S Khorana, Bangkok
400 bgs, Holland Colombo, Tandjong Priok
80 bgs, U S Indonesia Trading, Tandjong Priok
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
166 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Tandjong Priok
480 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
84 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Alleppey
80 bgs, B Gopaldas, Alleppey
696 bgs, Czarnikow, Ltd, Cochin
80 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
160 bgs, Bandishar & Co, Cochin
240 bgs, Reilly Trading Corp, Genoa
160 bgs, V Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, Hanson & Orth, Cochin
240 bgs, Polis Trading, Cochin
160 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
160 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, D Hecht, Cochin
80 bgs, B Gopaldas, Cochin
480 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
WASTE—108 bgs, Balex Co, Calcutta
WHITE—240 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
74 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Tandjong Priok
30 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
44 bgs, East India Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
74 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—244,756 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
355,403 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
100,654 bbls, California Oil Co, Las Piedras
113,825 bbls, California Oil Co, Ras Tanura
POLLACKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Silmo Chem Corp, Yokohama
255 dms, Consumers Import, Yokohama
25 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—400 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
240 bgs, M J Golombeck, Buenos Aires
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—511 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, International Products Co, Buenos Aires
1,451 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—100 flasks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
200 flasks, National City Bank, Barcelona
1,200 flasks, Leghorn Trading Co, Leghorn
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Antwerp
RAPESEED OIL—44 dms, Isbrandtsen Co, Taku Bar
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—468 pkgs, F L Kraemer, London
SAFFRON—11 bls, Vera Cruz
SANDALWOOD LOGS—39 bgs, Brown Bros, Madras
OIL—3 cs, Madras
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
900 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
204 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
700 bgs, William Zinsser, Calcutta
100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
400 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
671 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
230 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Bangkok
53 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Bangkok
350 bgs, Bangkok
3,220 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires
SENNA SIFTING—219 bls, R D Heinz, Genoa
SESAME SEED—56 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Hong Kong
OIL—10 cs, Quong Wo Chong Co, Hong Kong
SHARKLIVER OIL—2 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
8 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Capetown
25 dms, R S Reade, Yokohama
20 dms, Silmo Chem Corp, Yokohama
3 dms, Transocean Commerce, Yokohama
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
25 bgs, F H Paul & Stein, Hamburg
20 dms, F H Paul & Stein, Hamburg
425 bgs, William Diehl, Calcutta
50 bgs, Parks Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
270 bgs, Bangkok
68 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
SKIP JACK OIL—5 dms, Silmo Chem Corp, Yokohama
SOAP BARK—50 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Valparaiso
SODA ASH—597 bgs, Manufacturers Chemical Co, Copenhagen
127 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, Thatcher Glass Co, Antwerp
6,291 bgs, Procter & Gamble, Rotterdam
16,660 bgs, Rotterdam
12,433 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
118 bgs, Standard International Corp, London
240 bgs, S M Baird Co, London
SODA, CAUSTIC—12 dms, Manufacturers Chemical Co, Copenhagen
SODIUM BICARBONATE—108 bgs, J M Baird, London
BICHROMATE—40 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Durban
333 dms, H O Shelton, London
27 dms, Charles Page & Co, London
21 tons, Charles Page & Co, London
SODIUM MONOGLUTAMATE—150 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
NITRITE—20 dms, Benzol Products Co, Antwerp
233 bbls, Bank of Athens, Rotterdam
120 bgs, Continental Commercial Co, Genoa
60 bbls, International Commodities Corp, Hamburg
40 dms, Charles Page & Co, London
STROPHANTHUS SEED—6 cs, S B Penick & Co, London
STEATITE—96 bgs, National City Bank, Madras
TANTALOUS ORE—23 dms, Antwerp
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Itajai
1,200 bgs, Itajai
8,700 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
6,222 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
1,115 bgs, Itajai
2,649 bgs, Itajai
500 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Rio de Janeiro
8,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
2,333 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
1,833 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Itajai
5,960 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Imbituba
288 bgs, H F P Dolan, Bangkok
2,470 bgs, Stein Hall, Bangkok
GRANULATED—417 bgs, Itajai
PEARL—500 bgs, Stein Hall, Itajai
TEASEED OIL—1 dm, Doughnut Corp, London
TEA WASTE—249 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield, Cochin
1,400 bgs, Danistand International Co, Calcutta
TOLU BALSAM—3 cs, Fine Chemicals of Canada, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—8 cs, M N Hakkak & Co, London
TUNG OIL—980 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Hong Kong
231 tons, Werner G Smith, Hong Kong
535 dms, Isbrandtsen Co, Taku Bar
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—32 cks, M J Corbett, London
VANILLA BEANS—16 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz
WAX—120 cs, Stein Hall & Co, Kobe
200 cs, J E Fox, Kobe
50 cs, Rosenthal Bercow, Kobe
WATTLE BARK—1,109 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
1,054 bls, John Holt, Durban
WHITING—1,344 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, London
WOLFRAM ORE—250 bgs, Bangkok
341 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bangkok
264 bgs, Bangkok
500 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antofagasta
WOOL GREASE—50 cs, J J Gavin, Bremen
200 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
ZINC OXIDE—1 bbl, Harmon Lichtenstein, Antwerp

Baltimore

BONE—431 tons, Buenos Aires
CRUSHED — 752 bgs, American Agriculture Chemical Co, Calcutta
CASSIA—300 bls, William G Scarlett, Hong Kong
LIVERMEAL—397 bgs, Buenos Aires
MANGANESE ORE—1,948 tons, M Golodetz, Calcutta
5,000 tons, M Golodetz, Vizagapatam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,502 bgs, River Plate Import Export, Buenos Aires
4,926 bgs, 1st National of Boston, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,400 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai

Boston

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—84 bgs, I M Sobin, Hamburg
BONE—2,266 bgs, Elbert & Co, Montevideo
CASEIN—300 bgs, Wilbur Ellis, Buenos Aires
COCOA BUTTER—417 bbls, Metallo Chemical Co, Santos
FISHLIVER OIL—62 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
GELATIN — 600 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products, Hamburg
GLUE—441 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Hamburg
STOCK—197 bls, H Remis Co, Rio de Janeiro
37 bls, H Remis, Montevideo
MICA—58 cs, A D Brown, Madras
50 cs, Siegfried Cussel, Buenos Aires
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, Bremen
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—84 bbls, Chemical Export Co, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 6,083 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,085 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires
549 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—7,885 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Imbituba

New Orleans

SEEDLAC—200 bgs, W L Richeson, Bangkok
680 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
272 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok

Norfolk

COCOA SHELLS, GROUND—2,667 bgs, Hollingshurst & Co, London
FISHMEAL—1,698 bgs, Ashcraft Wilkinson, Yokohama
PEATMOSS—800 bls, Brussels Corp, Bremen
400 bls, W M Stone, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—525 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Buenos Aires
5,983 bgs, River Plate Import & Export, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai

Philadelphia

ALCOHOL—508,672 gals, Publicker Industries, Cardenas
204,189 gal, Publicker Industries, Sagua Le Grande
ALUMINUM INGOTS—20,000 kilos, Marseille
5,712 kilos, Frema Inc, Rouen
ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,200 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
ARABIC GUM—300 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Port Sudan
BONE, CRUSHED—108,580 kilos, Baugh & Sons, Buenos Aires
MEAL—6,172 bgs, Elbert & Co, Rosario
CARAWAYSEED—150 bgs, Quaker Products Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, V L Cavanna Co, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—277,417 kilos, Woodward Dickerson, Inc, Salvador
300,396 kilos, Santos
CHROME ORE—6,120 tons, Mutual Chemical Co, Iskenderun
COCOA PRESS CAKE—432 bls, Ernest Adler Co, Salvador
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Rotterdam
100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
100 dms, Tar Residuals, Inc, Manchester
195 dms, Chase National Bank, Rotterdam
118 dms, T G Cooper Co, Rotterdam
DIVI DIVI—200 bgs, Taylor White Extracting Co, Madras
ETHYL ALCOHOL—929,944 gals, Union Carbide & Chemical Co, Naadendal
FISHMEAL—617 bgs, Allen Forwarding Co, Antwerp
FLUORSPAR—1,499,000 kilos, Ozark Mining Co, Seville
1,943,315 kilos, Continental Ore Co, Genoa
2,850 tons, St Lawrence Fluorspar Co, St Lawrence
GLUESTOCK—101 bls, Darmstadt Scott & Courtney, Buenos Aires
GLYCERIN, SOAPLYE—199,500 kilos, L Pasternack Co, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—750 bgs, Market Street Bank, Colombo
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,303 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
KYANITE ORE—374,136 kilos, Frank Samuels Co, Calcutta
LEAD—544,490 kilos, Antwerp
VIRGIN—1,018,621 kilos, Philipp Bros, Rijeka

facts for CHEMICAL BUYERS

Crystallization — one of the purification steps in use at Eimer & Amend's Edgewater, N. J. plant.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS Many chemical buyers prefer to make their purchases directly from the manufacturer. Eimer & Amend and Fisher Scientific Co. maintain a plant at Edgewater, N. J., where chemicals are manufactured—and where facilities are available to make special reagents to meet particular needs.

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MAGNESITE, CAUSTIC—100,000 kilos, Alltransport Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—1,534,158 gals, Vera Cruz
PEATMOSS—1,400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, Genoa
1,000 bls, Keer Maurer Co, Bremen
2,350 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,300 bgs, Ezi Dunwoody Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,200 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pamatacual
157,893 bbls, H G Shad, Mena Al Ahmadi
377,581 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
322,738 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
446,121 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Peurto La Cruz
124,130 bbls, Sun Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
239,564 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Tuxpam
288,410 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
211,821 bbls, California Refining Co, Ras Tanura
119,473 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—306 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
RAPESEED—100 bls, Rosenberg Inc, Rotterdam
RUTILE & ZIRCON ORE—672,000 kilos, Orefraction Inc, Brisbane
SUMAC LEAVES—198 bls, American Dyewood Co, Palermo
200 bls, Drueding Bros, Inc, Palermo
TANKAGE—420 bgs, Second National Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires
ZIRCON ORE—224,000 kilos, Philipp Bros, Brisbane

San Francisco

BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
COCONUT OIL—490 tons, Western Vegetable Oil Co, Manila
COPAL GUM—123 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Castanas
250 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
200 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
900 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Nato
EGG YOLK SPRAY—101 cs, Henningman Lamesa, Inc, Taku Bar
MINERAL CONCENTRATES—4 dms, Galigher Co, Barranquilla
118 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Barranquilla
PEPPER, BLACK—83 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading, Tandjong Priok
158 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Tandjong Priok
1,040 bgs, Singapore
WHITE—44 bgs, B C Ireland, Singapore
44 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Singapore
RHUBARB ROOT—16 cs, Siber Hegner & Co, Taku Bar
SESAME SEED—15 bgs, Lastreto Phillips Co, Corinto
100 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
1,178 bgs, Bank of California, Taku Bar
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—300 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
100 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
SEED—133 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore

Wilmington

ALCOHOL—365,000 gals, Publicker Industries, Sagua Le Grande
ETHYL—1,605,636 gals, E I Du Pont de Nemours, Naadendal

Sterling-Winthrop Executive Position to John C. Seed

Dr. John C. Seed, formerly chief of the aerosol section at the Army Chemical Center in Edgewood, Md., has been appointed executive assistant to the director of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y. Dr. Seed's duties include liaison between the institute and the medical profession.

Evans Research Issues Brochure

Evans Research & Development Corporation has published a four-page brochure outlining its research services. Included in the publication is information on research problems, development problems, literature research, chemical engineering, production engineering, product packaging, analysis and testing patent matters, technical sales and management engineering. Copies of the brochure are available upon request to Evans, 250 East 43 street, New York 17.

National Distillers Elects

National Distillers Products Corporation has elected Roger Milliken, president of Deering, Milliken & Co., a director of the corporation. Mr. Milliken is also a director of The National City Bank of New York and Mercantile Stores Company.

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Bids Wanted

Anticoagulant solution, 3,000 120 c.c. bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 570, November 16.

Baking powder, 80,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 1010, November 27.

Beeswax, yellow, 1,500 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 263, November 20.

Bleaching powder, 49,635 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation S-133, November 20.

Caustic soda, 5,000 pounds, Panama Canal (Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) invitation S-9664-5, November 15.

Chemicals & drugs: procaine hydrochloride ampuls, procaine hydrochloride with epinephrin cartridges, sodium morrhuate injection, sulfadiazine sodium injection, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 597, November 17; sodium amobarbital capsules, sodium salicylate tablets, invitation 593, November 17; selenite F, 432 pounds, silver nitrate, 5,760 one-ounce bottles, sodium desoxycholate, 1,152 ten-gram bottles, sodium b-glycerophosphate, 1,344 ten-gram bottles, sodium molybdate, 864 ¾-pound bottles, invitation 587, November 17.

Cleaner, typewriter keys, as required from December 16, 1950, through June 15, 1951, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 2G-10284-R, November 15.

Cobalt drier, 5,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-201, November 14.

Compressed gases: ammonia, low pressure liquefied, spec. O-A, 263,500 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation Z-52.562, November 20; indefinite quantities, period contracts, carboxide, invitation Z-52.566, November 22; carbon dioxide, invitation Z-52.563, November 22; propane, butane, invitation Z-52.561, November 22; argon, invitation Z-52.560, November 22; acetylene, hydrogen, oxygen, invitation Z-52.533, November 22; methylchloride, as required through November 30, invitation Z-52.564, November 22; oxygen, breathing, grade A, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, O.) invitation 1029, November 22.

Dehydrating agent, non-indicating, 2,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, O.) invitation 096-358, November 17.

Fire extinguisher liquid, 2,500 quarts, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 94747-R-3, November 38.

Glycerin, 8,500 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 East 16, New York City, invitation 7504, November 28.

Ink, photographic negative numbering machine, 1,503 one-ounce bottles, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, O.) invitation 038-1028, date undecided; lithographic, 3,500 pounds, same, invitation 096-324, November 17; duplicating, 500 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 94363/2, November 15; offset, 2,630 pounds, Department of State (Division of Central Services, Washington 25) invitation CS-51-85-11-21, November 21.

Insulating compound, 1,300 gallons, various deliveries, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation E-52.512, November 24.

Lime, hydrated, spray type, 4,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Stewart Base, Newburgh, N. Y.) invitation 23, November 21.

Milkpowder, 154,980 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 1042, November 27.

Paint & allied products: varnish, spar, glyceryl phthalate, 3,351 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-52.516, November 24; enamel, 520 gallons, invitation B-52.537, November 29; dope, cellulose acetate butyrate, pigmented, 2,290 gallons, invitation B-52.421, December 1; enamel, alkyd resin, 5,528 gallons, invitation B-52.333, November 24; primer, zinc dust, 1,200 gallons, invitation B-52,578, November 15; paint, obliterating, 750 gallons, Army Ordnance (Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia 37) invitation 308, November 21; paint, enamel, various Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitations 2447 to 2485, November 17; paint, interior, 145 gallons, Veterans Administration Hospital, Muskogee, Okla., invitation 43, November 29.

Paint stripping compound, silicate type, 70,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-52,451, November 21.

Pepper, white, ground, 5,856 cans, Quartermaster Market Center (P.O.B. 3225, Seattle 14) invitation 22, November 16.

Photographic chemicals: developing powder, paper type A, 76,550 packages, five gallons each, and hardening stop bath powder, 4,856 packages, 4½ gallons each, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, O.) invitation 038-975, November 20.

Plaster, dental, soluble, 174 barrels, Veterans Administration (Attention W. G. Eicke, Washington 25) invitation D-35, November 20.

Printing & binding supplies, including gold leaf, bronze roll leaf, glue, egg albumen, gum arabic, zinc, carbon black, lampblack, toning blue, bronze blue, milori green, aluminum hydrate, magnesium carbonate light powder, titanium dioxide, toner paste, lithographic varnish, alkyd varnish, topographic varnish, rosin oil varnish, long M varnish, mineral oil, anhydrous neutral wool grease, paste drier, cobalt drier, glycerin, hexahydric alcohol, trisodium phosphate, chloride of lime, ferric chloride, sodium sesquisilicate, barium sulphate, polyvinyl acetate emulsion, hexylene glycol, trichloroethylene, U. S. Government Printing Office (Washington 25) November 29.

Protective compound, 6,850 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-52.538, November 27.

Quebracho extract, 15,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 East 16 ,New York, invitation 7553, November 27.

Rust preventive, 37,675 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 51-271, November 24; 22,435 gallons, invitation 51-272, November 24; 117,000 gallons, invitation 261, November 17; 220,000 gallons, invitation 262, invitation November 17.

Salt, crushed rock, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 94750-R/3, November 28.

Sealing compound, 2,680 quarts, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-52.441, November 28.

Soap, 275,950 pounds, and 7,200 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 94752 R/3, November 29; scouring powder, 480 pounds, and laundry powder, 50 drums, same (P.O.B. 5127, Cleveland, Ohio) invitation CL-1195, November 20.

Sodium arsenite, 9,330 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 East 16, New York City, invitation 7617, November 28.

Thinner, lacquer, 17,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 266, November 20; 10,000 gallons, invitation 267, November 20.

Wax, polishing, 6,355 seven-ounce containers, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-11,628, November 30; floor, water emulsion, 2,640 gallons, Federal Supply Service (P.O.B. 5127, Cleveland, Ohio) invitation CL-1191, November 18.

Bjorksten Names Gottlieb

Bjorksten Research Laboratories, Inc., Madison, Wis., has appointed Dr. Howard L. Gottlieb development chemist. Dr. Gottlieb, who will work on a new type of packaging material currently being developed by Bjorksten, previously spent five years in the research department of the Oscar Mayer Company, Madison, Wis.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Slight yielding in the prices on a few medicinal botanicals brought the price index down 0.2 point and set it at 218.3. This was no indication of a generally easier trend or tendency in most prices. On the contrary, the limited collection of domestic drugs which resulted from a collection season of two instead of six months was more than sufficient to make practically all major items strong and, where prices have not been advanced already, to make unchanged materials strain toward somewhat higher price levels. Most contract requirements of the collectors have been covered, though only at the expense of profits which dwindled steadily when collectors were forced to pay higher and still higher prices in order to escape defaulting on contract obligations. Elsewhere in this issue of OPD appears a report on new developments that came during the collection season, developments than could well alter former practices in the areas of production.

Export business, especially to European points, has been very large. The quantities so sold were oftentimes so large that sellers now show a tendency to believe that exports of the 1951 crop may shrink substantially. This export trade continues in good volume and plays its part in making the smaller 1950 crop steadily more valuable.

Condimental items had a mixed price trend last week. Black pepper trading fluctuated in response to a very nervous market. Ginger eased, a sign of new crop influences at the origins. Sharp increase in interest came in cassias and, in lesser degree, in cloves. Red peppers held seasonal interest for buyers and prices favored purchasers. Russia and Iran accomplished a barter whereby 1,000 tons of green cumin seed will go to the Soviet Union. Celery seed yielded something in prices to the presence of more competition.

Balsams

Fir—Desirable balsam of Canadian origin was held firmly at a minimum of $31 per gallon. Anything cheaper than that was declared to be material not suitable for the usual purpose to which this item is required. Stocks of quality merchandise were on the short side, locally.

Tolu.—The market continued strong and the recent upward movement in price was extended to establish a virtually nominal spot market at $4 to $4.25 per pound. Inability to secure normal quantities at the origin suggested that production had fallen considerably. Shipment quotations were strong, also.

Barks

Black Haw — Collection this year was subnormal and was obtained at a considerable rise in costs to the collectors. Local conditions reflect the strength at the origin even though the current demand has not been overly active of late.

Cramp—Trade needs will probably be met, but only because the need is expected to be small, first costs preclude much price competition in local circles. Some quarters do not stock the item. The range was $1.10 to $1.20 and t.nded to become narrower by means of a probable rise in the minimum of quotations.

Sassafras—The quality of select bark now in primary market warehouses is considerably higher than it was a year ago when prime merchandise was far from plentiful. Deliveries to the collectors increased toward the end of the collection season and it is expected that the requirements to arise next Spring will be well met.

White Pine—Because lumbering operations improved late in the season, production of this bark rose substantially. It is now thought that consumption requirements will be met without too much difficulty, though prices are likely to show no weakening.

Beans

Vanilla—Spot prices held up very well; sellers were not overly disposed toward price competition. Rather, they kept local quotations very steady, although replacement costs were recently more favorable, they have not moved further in favor of the importers despite the fact that not a great deal of business has gone from here to the foreign markets of supply. The alcohol scarcity and cost has had a curtailing effect on the production of vanilla extract, which may in part account for the rather extended absence of large buyers from the contract market for substantial replacement quantities.

Berries

Juniper—It continues to be difficult to secure berries abroad of a quality certain to result in the release on arrival here by the Food and Drug Administration. Though usually in surplus supply on spot, at the present time holdings are relatively low and quality merchandise commands full prices since little price competition is possible in such material.

Saw Palmetto — Though no higher in price on spot, the situation continued to be one of considerable strength as a reflection of collection conditions in Florida where acreage previously yielding most of the collection has been turned to other purposes. Also, the labor cost is relatively high.

Flowers

Clover — Very little domestic material was collected and properly dried this year and dependence on foreign merchandise will be substantial between now and the production in 1951. Prices reflect the absence of normal holdings in local circles.

Linden—Reserve in the matter of spot offerings continued to exist and the recent rise in local quotations has been thor-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Catnip leaves, 1c. per lb.
Ginseng root, $1 per lb.
Passion flower herb, 5c. per lb.
Senna leaves, T. V., 2c. per lb.
Serpentaria root, 25c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 15c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, bleached, bold, 5c. per lb.
green, Alleppey, 30c. per lb.
Cassia, rolls, Canton, Kwangsi, select, ¼c. per lb.
broken, extra select, ½c. per lb.
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, ½c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Zanzibar, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Syrian, 1½c. per lb.
Dillseed, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb.
Grains of paradise seed, 1c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Adonis vernalis herb, 1c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Syrian, ¼c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, Jan.-March delivery, 1c. per lb.
Horehound herb, 1c. per lb.
Lobelia, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise seed, Turkish, ¾c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
medium, 4c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, afloat, ½c. per lb.
Moroccan, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Banda, No. 1, 5c. per lb.
Siauw, No. 1, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 2c. per lb.
red, Haitian, 2c. per lb.
Japanese, Hontaka, 2c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 11, 1949
218.3	218.5	217.3	193.6	185.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended November 3

New York

Caraway seed, 52 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 333 bags: filthy.
Cassia oil, 13 drums: not USP.
Dandelion root, 12 bales: filthy.
Ergot, 40 bags: excessive moisture.
Eucalyptus oil, 6 drums: not eucalyptus oil.
Henbane leaves, 132 bales: non-official.
Mace, 84 cases: filthy.
Mustard seed, 100 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 1,065 bags: filthy.
Oleomargarine, 3,305 cartons and 300 tins: short weight and improperly labeled.
Oregano, 21 bags: filthy.
Pepper, 1,293 bags: filthy.
Pumpkin seeds, 406 bags: filthy and foreign matter.
Rhubarb root, 588 cases: filthy.
Sage leaves, 115 bales: not salvia officinalis.
Senna leaves, 50 bales: water damaged and moldy.
Sesme seed, 1,206 bags: filthy.

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oughly maintained since there is little opportunity for price competition at the present time.

Gums

Arabic—Demand was not too active; it consisted mainly of the movement of moderate quantities that more often than not were close to jobbing size. Need for cash was evident in some quarters where the market price of 14½c. per pound for sorts was occasionally shaded when distress became acute. Even though production dropped abroad, at present it is believed here that reserves will prevent the development of short supplies. Competition was keen most of the time.

Camphor — News despatches from Formosa mentioned a fire in a camphor refining plant, believed to have been the result of sabotage by red elements in this last remaining stronghold of the Chinese republic recognized by the United Nations. Normal world commerce in Formosan camphor has not returned, at least so far as the United States is concerned. Requirements in this country are well supplied by technical and USP synthetic material.

Herbs and Leaves

Adonis Vernalis—The market continued to work in buyers' favor under the influence of additional competition on spot. Sales were made at 24c. per pound.

Catnip—The crop has rarely been so small, nor has demand often been much larger than it has this Fall. The spot market was up to 76c. to 80c. per pound and little was available. Even collectors have been large buyers for manufacturing purposes.

Horehound—A limited expansion of competition led to a price shading to the basis of 14c. to 15c. per pound.

Lobelia—Though a very late crop this year, final calculations of totals gave evidence that requirements would probably be filled according to contract terms. Sales into consuming channels have run to high totals this year. An unusual feature of the crop was the fact that the collection came so late this year that the materials gathered were well podded. Such material is normally not seen. Only one large manufacturer has objected to the seed pods. Prices have eased 5c. per pound.

Passion Flower—What probably amounts to a record export sale was done this Fall. Europe took huge quantities, so much so that some think export business in the 1951 crop will fall sharply. The market has worked higher at 35c. to 40c. per pound.

Senna—Higher cables from India, and the payment of the higher price asked there, resulted in spot quotations rising 2c. per pound. No. 1 became 24c. to 25c. per pound; No. 2, 20c. to 21c.; and No. 3, 17c. to 18c.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—The market continued to be nominal in the absence of unengaged spot stocks. Prices asked abroad were as high as ever. Also, detention of arriving merchandise still prevailed, the latest being 40 bags which were withheld from consumption because of a too high moisture content. Whatever became of the requirement that ergot be shipped in moisture-proof cases?

Grains of Paradise—A slight decrease in offerings and a gain in buyer interest brought the spot market up to 45c. to 46c. per pound.

Roots

Ginseng—This article made a better return to its collectors during the past Summer and the higher prices then paid have been reflected in a rise in local quotations to $13 to $16 per pound, depending on quality of the wild root offered.

Hellebore—Sales into consumption during the collection season for domestic green hellebore root reached a new high; the total was ahead of that a year ago when a new use skyrocketed collection, demand, and prices. The price rise in the previous week was readily supported by the continued excellence of buyer interest.

Mandrake—The unsold balance of the 1950 crop was reported held in strong hands who feel that prices will do better later on. However, manufacturing consumers can still obtain some root at 33c. to 35c. per pound and they are not taking on much additional material.

Serpentaria—One of the smallest crops was the record in 1950 despite the fact that collectors offered handsome prices to diggers. The spot market at present is strictly nominal at $3.50 per pound but it would be difficult to get more than jobbing quantities. Practically nothing is held by country collectors.

Seeds

Anise—Except for Turkish seed, which was a fraction lower at 14¾c. to 15c. per pound, all varieties of anise held steady to firm.

Caraway — More competition brought the spot market down to the basis of 15¾c. to 16c. per pound.

Cardamom — Fancy quality bold, bleached seed was higher at $3.80 to $3.83 per pound while the normal bold item was $3.75 to $3.80. Hardly any decorticated seed was available. Green alleppey cardamom jumped sharply to $3.30 to $3.40 per pound.

Celery — Spot prices eased slightly, those on French seed becoming 35c. to 36c. per pound and those for Indian material reaching 25c. to 26c., both being under light request.

Coriander—Argentine seed now afloat was lower at 15c. per pound. Spot Moroccan seed declined to 22c. to 24c. as to holder and quality.

Cumin—Iranian seed was advanced to 23c. to 23½c. per pound and Syrian was up to 24c. to 25c. A report from Teheran, Iran, said that by barter arrangement, Iran will send Soviet Russia 1,000 tons of green seed.

Dill—Dewhiskered seed brought more money, the market moving up to 14c. to 14½c. per pound under improved request. Some natural seed was available on spot at 11½c. per pound.

Fenugreek—The sole change in price

—*Continued on page 71*

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Trading activities in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market have settled down to a more normal pace, with consumers less inclined to build great inventories. Nevertheless, business was reported to be quite good, particularly with reference to preparations for the coming holiday season sales of toilet goods. Price fluctuations were fewer during the past week, the most notable change being the further reduction of geranium oils. Both dillseed and dillweed oils were somewhat easier and peppermint oil, although advanced in some quarters, was offered by a single dealer at a slightly lower price. Rises in replacement costs have been reflected in the quotations of bois de rose, lavandin, cedarleaf, cedarwood and cananga oils. Advances were also made in the prices of sweet almond, coriander, cassia, nutmeg, palmarosa and Florida orange oil. The synthetic musk ketone and xylol became more expensive as a result of the higher cost of basic materials. Once again, the decline in the price of geranium oil brought a noticeable drop in the price index. It moved down 4.3 points to stand at 185.5.

Bergamot oil grew steadily tighter and a report received by dealers from the Consortium in Italy indicated that no new material would be forthcoming for another month. It was also reported that the new crop due soon after the beginning of the year did not give signs of greatly alleviating the situation. On the other hand, lemon oil from that source has eased a bit and was being offered more freely, although good quality material continued to be high in price. Domestic citrous oils were still firm and the increased demand for the fresh fruit and frozen juice was seen by the trade to be steadily decreasing the material available for the production of oil.

Among the floral oils, the main trend continued to be upward. Lavender flower and spike oils, as well as lavandin and bois de rose oils, have been greatly advanced at the primary market and were expected to remain high on the spot market for some time to come. Geranium oil, which was still far above what might be considered a normal price, was in a much more favorable position than it had been for the past several months, and Bourbon vetiver oil was showing signs of becoming more available, although prices have not eased.

Except for the rather easy dillweed oil, domestic oil prices were suffering from high production costs and shortage of labor. Producers of such items as cedarleaf, cedarwood and wormseed oils complained of the lack of interest shown by the usual gatherers, who have turned to better paying jobs, which have become more numerous.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Almond oil, sweet, 5c. per lb.
Bois de rose oil, 20c. per lb.
Cananga oil, native, 25c. per lb.
Cassia oil, 15c. per lb.
Cedarleaf oil, 25c. per lb.
Cedarwood oil, 5c. per lb.
Coriander oil, $1 per lb.
Lavandin oil, 10c. per lb.
Musk, synthetic, ketone, 20c. per lb.
xylol, 10c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 5c. per lb.
Orange oil, Florida, 5c. per lb.
Palmarosa oil, 35c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Dillseed oil, 10c. per lb.
Dillweed oil, 10c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Algerian, $1 per lb.
Bourbon, $2 per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 11, 1949
185.5	189.8	199.2	102.8	103.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—Sweet oil became more expensive last week. It was up 5c. per pound to a range of 55c. to 85c. per pound. All other varieties were firm with prices unchanged. The natural bitter FPA material was priced at $3.15 to $3.85 a pound and the NF grade could be purchased at $3 to $3.75 a pound.

Anise—Prices have continued to hold steady on the spot market. They ranged from $1.25 to $1.65 a pound. The recent developments in the Far East have not yet had an effect upon this market, but the future position of the material was decidedly uncertain.

Bergamot — Once again there comes word from the Consortium that no shipments will be made to this market for the coming month. This item has grown increasingly firm over the past year as a result of unusually high demands from this country as well as from England and France, which have fairly well depleted the reserves. In addition, the 1950 crop was below normal in both quality and quantity because of bad weather. The flowering season in 1949 was delayed by unusually cold weather, there having been snow as late as March of that year. Almost all of the yield and carryover stocks have been sold and what little good quality material there remains has been allocated to exporters in Messina. Prospects of the 1951 crop which is due in February were not too hopeful following a particularly hot summer this year and stocks were expected to remain tight for some time to come. Spot prices last week remained unchanged at $6.50 to $8.50 per pound.

Bois de Rose—There has been some further strengthening of this material. Spot prices were up 20c. per pound to range between $4 and $4.25 a pound. There have been fewer offers from the source and observers stated that production in Brazil has been cut down, producers having turned to more lucrative items to a large degree.

Cananga — With prices at the origin showing a decided tendency in an upward direction, the natural oil became more expensive on the spot market. It was 25c. per pound higher at prices ranging from $4.50 to $5.25 per pound. The rectified item was offered between $5.60 and $6.50 per pound. Stocks were rather limited and were expected to remain so.

Caraway—While the price range remained at $3.65 to $4.50 a pound, this material was reportedly moving up a bit. There was not too much material to be had and it was believed in the trade that the low returns to distillers has discouraged production in Europe, to some extent.

Cassia—The lowest price quoted on the spot market last week was $4.50 per pound. This was 15c. higher than previously. Other material was priced up to $5 a pound. The market has been holding firm with cables indicating prices at the origin to be unchanged. This was in the face of new developments in the international relations of China, which apparently have not yet affected these exports.

Cedarleaf — Distillers claimed production to be very costly this year and found it necessary to ask higher prices for replacements. This has resulted in a marked advance in the spot quotations, which last week stood at $2.75 to $3 per pound.

Cedarwood—Continuing in the upward drive which was begun several months ago, this oil was advanced last week to be offered at 45c. to 55c. per pound in drums. In cans, the oil was 5c. per pound higher. Like many of the domestic oils, production costs were said to have advanced, particularly with regard to wages, and the rise has been reflected in the prices for shipment and on the spot market.

Coriander — According to the trade, there has been no new material offered from Russia to this market for the past several months. Spot material grew extremely tight and the few indirect offers from abroad have come at very much advanced prices. Quotations on the local market were higher, the minimum being $26 per pound and ranging up to $34.50. There was little hope for an improvement in this situation.

Dillseed—A reduction of 10c. per pound was noted in the price of this oil last week. It was available at $6.25 to $7.75 per pound. Demand was none too active, particularly due to the favorable position of the less expensive domestic dillweed oil.

Dillweed—In some quarters this oil was more reasonable in price last week. It was offered for as low as $4.50 a pound, some 10c. lower than previously. In other directions, prices held firmly at prices up to $5.25. This oil was one of the few items which has become easier during the past few months and may be expected to remain in a fairly good position now that the new crop is available and the heavy consumption period is at an end.

Erigeron—This small and quiet item was without feature. Supplies were found to be adequate to meet all requirements. Prices were quite stable, ranging from one low offer at $5.25 per pound to a high of $7.25.

Geranium—Bourbon oil continued to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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move downward last week. It was offered at $25 to $33 per pound. Algerian oil took a similar turn and was offered at a range of $25 to $30 a pound. While these prices were still far above what might be considered normal, it was hoped that the reductions might revive the interest of buyers.

Hemlock—There continued to be offers of this oil at prices ranging from $2 to $2.25 a pound. Supplies were not large, but were ample to fill the needs of consumers.

Lavandin—A further advance of 10c. per pound was registered in the minimum quotation of this oil last week. It was offered at $2.85 to $3.25 per pound. Supplies were somewhat limited and replacement costs were constantly moving up. Dealers were of the opinion that the oil might climb still higher in the near future, particularly because of the fact that there was almost no carryover from the previous year.

Lavender—According to the trade, shipment prices at the source have been advanced as much as 50c. per pound. This jump has not yet been felt in the spot quotations, but the expectations were for further strengthening of the local position of all grades. Spanish spike oil continued to exhibit a good deal of strength, as well. The minimum offer remained at $1.60, but the range expanded upward to a high of $2.10 per pound. Dealers reported replacement costs of the latter oil to be steadily advancing.

Lemon—There have been more offers out of Italy in recent weeks, and while top quality oil continued to be rather expensive, some more reasonable material could be had. Spot prices ranged from $3.50 to $8 per pound. California oil remained in a tight position of supply. Unusually high demand for the fresh fruit and for frozen juice and lemonade greatly lessened the quantity of fruit available for oil production. Spot quotations for California oil ranged from $4 to $4.25 per pound, depending upon producer.

Nutmeg—Oil of East Indian origin has firmed up quite noticeably. It was advanced to $3.75 per pound at the low end of the price range. Other prices were quoted up to $4 a pound. West Indian material was showing signs of strength but continued to be offered in some quarters for as low as $3.50 per pound. More generally, it was priced between $3.65 and $3.85 per pound.

Orange—Florida oil seemed to be growing steadily tighter. Reports received by dealers from that source indicated a far smaller supply to be forthcoming than in previous years. Spot quotations were up 5c. per pound to range from $1.15 per pound to $1.50. California oil fluctuated from time to time and last week was priced at $1.25 to $1.75 per pound, according to brand. There was apparently no Brazilian oil to be had on the spot market and both West Indian and Italian material was available in limited quantities.

Palmarosa—The withdrawal of the one low offer of this oil caused an advance in the minimum quotation to $7.85 per pound. Other prices quoted ranged up to $9.50 per pound. Supplies, while not abundant, were sufficient to meet demands.

Peppermint — In some directions this material has been advanced as much as 40c. per pound. However, individual handlers, being in good positions of supply, were able to offer the natural oil for as low as $6.20 per pourd. The range expanded upward to $7.25. Redistilled oil continued to be offered at the low $6.60 per pound by a few dealers, but it, too, moved higher elsewhere to as much as $7.65 a pound. Supplies were evidently comfortable, but costs in the country were quite high.

Pimento — The leaf oil continued to maintain a strong market position. The minimum offer remained at the recently advanced level of $1.65 per pound, but the range expanded in an upward direction to $1.90 per pound.

Rose—This oil was necessarily traded in small quantities at the recently lowered prices, ranging from $?? to $40 per ounce.

Sage — Material of Dalmatian origin continued to dwindle as no new offers were made from the source. What little there remained to be sold was priced between $10.50 and $12 per pound, and dealers were not offering that too freely.

Savin — Although of small interest to buyers this oil has held firmly at prices of $2.75 to $3 per pound. There were only small quantities to be had on the spot market.

Snakeroot—This material continued to be offered at the unchanged prices of $19.25 to $28.50 per pound. Supplies were extremely tight, but the few handlers holding stocks reported them to be sufficient to meet the small demand.

Spearmint—According to dealers, this oil was available in good quantity, but prices at the origin were steadily high, making for a stable spot market at $4.50 to $5.50 per pound.

Vetiver—There seemed to be a few more offers of this material but at the unchanged high prices. Bourbon oil was priced at $25 to $30 per pound and the Haitian article ranged from $21 to $26 per pound.

Wormseed—Now that the crop was in, dealers reported a much shorter supply to be available. They stated that producers were not inclined to distill oil, being able to get rather high returns for the seeds, and it may be expected that the oil would remain tight. One handler continued to offer oil at $6.10 per pound, but prices were generally nearer to the top of the range at $6.75.

Ylang-Ylang—This continued to be the tightest of the Bourbon oils. It was offered by only a few dealers at the same high prices that have prevailed for some months. Prices ranged from $12 to $21 per pound, depending upon grade.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Aldehyde—According to producers, the market for this item has not yet become active, but, with the arrival of cold weather, it was expected that there would be an increase in the inquiry for this chemical, which is an ingredient of the antihistamines. Quotations have remained unchanged at $2 to $2.45 per pound.

Musk—Last week brought advances in the prices of both the ketone and xylol synthetic musks. The former was up 20c. per pound, being offered at $5.15 to $5.40 per pound, depending upon quantity and container. The latter material was advanced 10c. per pound to range from $1.50 to $1.70 per pound. Ambrette held steady in price, ranging from $5.40 to $5.65 per pound.

Rhodinol—While this material con-

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tinued to be extremely firm at the steady prices of $42 to $45 per pound, a sudden about-face in the price trend of geranium oil may improve the situation in the future. Producers were still using the high-priced material bought during the past few months and any noticeable change will not come very soon.

Vanillin—Production of the eugenol derivative was reported to be continuing at a steady pace, but the material was still extremely tight and virtually impossible to obtain except on contract. Prices have held firmly at $4 to $4.05 per pound, but there were reports that resellers were realizing greater returns.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 68

came in Syrian seed, which was fractionally lower at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound.

Gold of Pleasure—After an absence for some time, a local importer has received shipment proposals which he is able to offer buyers here at 13c. to 13½c. per pound.

Spices

Cassia—A substantial swelling of interest in the group as a whole brought strength to the local price schedule. Canton, Kwangsi rolls went to 13¼c. to 13½c. per pound and broken select material was 12c. to 12½c. Honan, Yunnan rolls, scraped, became 16c. to 16½c. per pound and in broken form stood at 15c. to 15½c. All medium Saigon rolls for October shipment were 36c. per pound.

Cinnamon—No. 2 Ceylon spice was a shade lower at 32c. to 33c. per pound.

Clove—Trading increased, strengthening prices and setting Madagascar spice at 26c. to 26½c. per pound. For Zanzibar spice, 25c. to 26c. was asked.

Ginger—New crop influences were at work. African root was lower at 39c. to 40c. per pound. Unbleached Cochin root was down sharply to 40c. to 41c. No. 1 Jamaica root dropped to 65c. to 66c. Split Nigerian root was unsettled and price shading would not surprise.

Mace—Rebellion in Amboina continued to eliminate trading in mace from that source. No. 1 Banda mace was down to $1.95 to $2 per pound. No. 1 Siauw on spot became $1.45 to $1.50 and goods afloat yield ground in becoming $1.36.

Pepper—Black pepper strengthened after election day and spots were up 2c. to the basis of $1.52 per pound. December delivery was $1.50. January-March shipment, $1.35. November delivery, $1.50. Inability of the trade accurately to estimate to what extent consuming demand was anticipated in business done in July and August continued to make importers nervous and, at times, jittery. The rising and falling of prices appeared to be more related to nervousness than to any actual trend at the origins. White pepper was lower at $2.70 to $2.75.

Friday quotations were:—Spot, $1.48 per pound; November delivery, $1.47; December delivery, $1.46; December shipment, $1.36; January-March shipment, $1.27.

TGA Announces Welch Packaging Award Judges

The Toilet Goods Association has announced the judges for its annual Charles S. Welch packaging award. Following are the panel of judges:—Julia Coburn, director of Tobe-Coburn School for Fashion Careers; Fleur Cowles, editor, *Flair Magazine;* J. S. Holl'day Joseph Horne Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John W. McPherrin, editor, *The American Druggist Magazine,* and L. C Shockley, director of sales and advertising, McCrory Stores Corporation.

The rules governing the award have been slightly revised this year to cover two awards, one for the most outstanding package retailing at $1 or less, and another for the most outstanding package retailing at more than $1. The bronze placques will be presented to the winners at the annual TGA convention in May, 1951.

Stange Appoints Wood General Sales Head

C. A. Wood has been appointed general sales manager of Wm. J. Stange Company, Chicago, succeeding the late Edward J. Marum. Mr. Wood formerly was manager of the Stange manufacturing branch in Oakland, Calif.

National Can Elects

National Can Corporation, New York, has elected R. E. Tanner vice-president of the concern. Mr. Tanner continues in his capacity of general manager of sales in the midwest area.

Max van Pels Moves

Max van Pels has moved to larger quarters at 79 Madison avenue, New York 16. Telephone number of the new office is MUrray Hill 4-7494.

Klein Announces Speakers At NYU Aromatics Course

Samuel Klein, of the New York company of that name, who is conducting an aromatics course at New York University, has released a roster of guest speakers who will appear at future classes.

Dates, topics and speakers follow:—tonight, "Cosmetic and Perfume Materials" by Dr. Oliver L. Norton, chief chemist, Shulton, Inc.; November 20, "Flavor Development and Application" by Carl Jensen, Givaudan Flavors, Inc.; November 27, "Preface to Perfumery" by Herbert Sommer, Prince Matchabelli, Inc.; December 4, "Oleoresins in Perfumery" by Dr. Kurt Kulka, Dodge & Olcott, Inc., and December 11, "Creative Perfumery" by Julian A. Bellot, consultant perfumer.

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A-35

Protective Coatings Materials

Earth colors prices were scheduled to rise today by ¼ cent to ½ cent, as the market continued in a strong position. Pure red and yellow oxides were in very heavy demand, with shipments late. The natural oxides were in a better position. Imported casein was higher by ½ cent during the past week. Large consumers had returned with sizeable orders and England and Japan were showing interest. Titanium pigment was up ½c. to ¾c. and this was responsible for boosting lithopone, titanated by ½c.

Lead metal was quiet during the week, although its position was still strong. There were no further changes in the listings of the oxides. Zinc was in a similarly strong market, but the oxides were holding to previous levels. Some producers of synthetic resins were noticing slight easings in the demand, but others had seen no change in trends. Polyvinyl formal resins were in particularly heavy demand by the government. Rising costs of raw materials were said to be putting upward pressure on the listings of vinyl resins.

No particular change was noted in the market for natural resins. They were holding their own on price and the supply both here and at the source was said to be satisfactory, although occasionally some waiting was necessary. All in all, the year so far had been good for business in this field. The difficulty in obtaining many synthetic resins was said to have swung some demand back to the natural.

Shellac was without price change although the market was reported to be a bit stronger, and upward revisions in price would not come as any great surprise. Supplies here and on the Indian market were sufficient for current demands.

Dimethyl, diethyl and dioctyl phthalates were still in a greater demand than there was material available to satisfy it. The phthalic anhydride shortage and the scarcity of alcohols had tightened up the supply, although prices still held to previous levels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imported, ½c. per lb.
Lithopone, titanated, ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, WG, 2c. per lb.
WW, X, 9c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, New York, tankcars, 5c. per gal.
l.c.l., 3c. per gal.
Savannah, 2c. per gal.
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile, base, c.l., ½c. per lb.
l.c.l., ¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Rosin, gum, Savannah, G, H, I, K, M, 5c. per 100 lbs.
N, 15c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 11, 1949
211.7	211.7	206.6	196.4	201.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Black, Carbon—One producer, indicating that allocation may become a major problem, announced last week that it was offering a dark hydrocarbon resinous polymer, which had proved itself in extending blacks during previous shortages.

Daily average production and sales of contact black in September increased 3 percent and 12 percent, respectively, over August. Total stocks decreased sharply. Exports in August increased slightly over July. The following figures are from the Bureau of Mines:—

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Sept. 1950	72,004,000	52,693,000	124,697,000
Aug. 1950	72,016,000	52,601,000	124,617,000
Sept. 1949	47,571,000	48,645,000	93,216,000
Jan.-Sept. 1950	541,121,000	451,356,000	992,477,000
Jan.-Sept. 1949	451,172,000	471,369,000	922,541,000

Shipments

Sept. 1950	79,379,000	69,323,000	148,702,000
Aug. 1950	78,415,000	63,896,000	142,311,000
Sept. 1949	44,366,000	41,787,000	86,153,000
Jan.-Sept. 1950	615,170,000	513,323,000	1,128,493
Jan.-Sept. 1949	433,838,000	394,965,000	828,803,000

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Sept. 1950	20,817,000	55,605,000	76,422,000
Aug. 1950	28,192,000	72,235,000	100,427,000
Sept. 1949	107,530,000	102,528,000	210,058,000
Jan.-Sept. 1950	20,817,000	55,605,000	76,422,000
Jan.-Sept. 1949	107,530,000	102,528,000	210,058,000

Exports

Sept. 1950	*	*	*
Aug. 1950	8,832,000	18,211,000	27,043,000
Sept. 1949	5,474,000	14,674,000	20,148,000
Jan.-Sept. 1950	86,118,000	169,368,000	255,486,000
Jan.-Sept. 1949	68,527,000	135,123,000	203,650,000

* Not available.

Earth Colors—Prices were scheduled to rise today by ¼c. to ½c. as the market continued in a strong position. It was reported that the demand was very heavy for pure red and yellow oxides and one producer said it was running four to six weeks slow in shipments. The natural oxides were also in good demand but here, it was reported, deliveries were being filled with more promptness.

Lead Pigments — The metal was unchanged during the past week, and with the absence of revision there were no new prices announced for the lead pigments. There were no considerable changes reported in the general market conditions, with the demand still going along at good levels and indications that it would continue that way.

Lithopone — A rise in the price of titanium pigment last week boosted the price of the titanated lithopone ½c. a pound. This made the schedule 9½c. in carloads and 10½c. in less carloads.

Titanium Pigment — Advances were noted last week in the calcium-rutile, base, material. From previous listings this put the material up in carloads by ½c. and in less than carloads by ¾c. The advance was not universal in the industry, and what others would do would be determined at a later date.

Zinc Pigments—The 35% and 50% leaded materials advanced in price during the previous week with the advance in lead metal, but since that product was without change, last week there were no changes reported in the oxides. The demand was still holding at high levels and there appeared to be no signs of any immediate easing.

Production of zinc oxide in September declined four percent to 18,949 tons, due largely to the shorter working period, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks on September 30 were 9,354 tons, as compared with 11,575 tons on August 31. September output of the lead-free declined three percent to 13,102 tons, the lowest monthly total since February. Leaded zinc oxide production decreased four percent during the month, due almost entirely to a twenty-eight percent decline in output of the over-thirty-five percent grade. Total sales of zinc oxide dropped seven percent from the record high established in August as leaded zinc oxide sales fell off fifteen percent and lead-free oxide two percent.

Synthetic Resins

One producer of styrenes, terpenes and cumar indenes stated last week that the demand was still so heavy it was oversold for several months, but recently there had been some indications of slight easings in demand. The backlog of orders was so great, however, that as yet this had had no practical effect on the supply picture. In recent weeks other producers had also reported that they were beginning to notice an easing on the pressure of demand. In most cases it was only slight but they thought it might be an indication of a coming trend.

Another producer said the demand continued heavy and it was unable to obtain enough raw materials to satisfy it. Poly-

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: September

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in September, 1950, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $103,356,924. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Included are data on sales of water-thinned paints and nitrocellulose lacquers, which formerly were published separately but have since been discontinued. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1949 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales—Total	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish	Industrial sales—Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1950—September	$103,356,924	$34,809,178	$38,387,946	$27,543,006	$10,844,940	$10,1[illegible]90
Total, 9 months	858,937,937	474,794,645	303,465,542	223,146,297	80,319,245	80,677,750
1949—September	84,216,931	45,075,603	30,217,886	22,827,332	7,390,554	8,923,472
Total, 9 months	740,584,303	412,248,717	256,283,928	193,415,607	62,868,321	72,051,658

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

vinyl formal resins were being ordered heavily by the government. This source said the only easing in demand it had seen was from customers who had been told the supply situation was such that their orders could not be filled. It said that the vinyls appeared to be on the upswing pricewise because of the climbing costs of raw materials.

Natural Resins

Considerable interest was still being shown in natural gums during the week and there were no expectations of any immediate slackening. In fact, it was said that the difficulty in obtaining some of the synthetic resins was putting increased demand on natural resins. Business taken over the year so far has been good. Scare buying was apparent after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea but that seemed to have subsided and been replaced by a steady demand that was for current business wants. Supplies both here and at the source were reported to be adequate although not over-abundant. Prices were steady and showed no indications of any appreciable changes in the immediate future.

Shellac—No changes were reported in the price listings during the week but the market was a bit firmer and there was some thought that prices might go a bit higher. Demand continued at a steady rate and in general was said to be holding up well. There was no difficulty with supply reported either here or on the India market.

Lacquer Materials

Phthalate Plasticizers—Demand for dimethyl, diethyl, and dioctyl phthalates maintained its usual abnormal level, with consumers asking for more material than was available. Prices held to their previous price pattern, and supplies were scarce by virtue of the phthalic anhydride shortage and the scarcity of the alcohols from which these esters are made. One producer of ester phthalate plasticizers, who is also a producer of phthalic anhydride, will discontinue plasticizer manufacture as of the end of the year, in order to have more phthalic anhydride available for phthalic customers, selling the phthalic anhydride to other ester producers.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Imported material rose ½c. a pound during the past week to become 34¼c. to 34½c. There were no changes in the price of the domestic. The price of Argentine material was said to be firmer because the mills had started buying again after several weeks of waiting. About 1,000 tons were closed for shipment to this market in the past few days. This is the beginning of the heavy production season in the Argentine. Material is reportedly selling fast and producers are not eager to offer it. Stocks are reportedly low. England recently bought considerable tonnage and Japan is said to be in the market. The domestic market took a firmer stand after a weak period but still appeared to be marking time. Supply was ample.

A contraseasonal gain in dry casein production from August to September was the first of this kind in about a dozen years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production for September was up twenty-three percent above August, eighty percent above September last year and thirty-nine percent above the five-year September average. Sharp increases in the price of casein prior to and during September apparently caused the diversion of considerable amounts of skim milk for other uses into the production of casein. After a period of rising prices which started in late July and continued into early October the casein market experienced a slight decline in prices in late October. The following table shows the comparison of September stocks and production this year, as opposed to last year, and also as opposed to the previous month.

	Stocks	Production
September, 1950	2,650,000	1,750,000
August, 1950	3,100,000	1,425,000
September, 1949	1,690,000	970,000
1944-48 average, September	4,668,000	1,257,000

Hide Glue — Total production during September amounted to 5,158,602 pounds, as compared to 5,421,732 pounds in the previous month and 4,157,196 pounds during September a year ago, according to the Bureau of the Census. Total shipments during September of this year were 6,024,656 pounds, while during the previous month they amounted to 7,275,075 pounds, and during the comparable month a year ago they were 4,935,745 pounds. Stocks at the end of September amounted to 8,268,215 pounds, as opposed to 9,134,-

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THUR. 21
1. Lunch w/ J.R.M.
2. Review Govt. Contract
3. Check on Dependable-Uniform Tallate Drier Sources

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269 pounds at the end of the previous month and 13,950,865 pounds at the close of September a year ago.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended November 4 averaged $28.98 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This is $1.88 above the average of $27.10 reported for the previous week.

The twenty-two reporting plants received 24,240 barrels of gum, an average of 1,102 barrels per plant compared with 895 barrels a week earlier. The average contents were 10.10 gallons of turpentine and 297.9 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded 21 percent WW; 17 percent WG; 23 percent N; 21 percent M, and 18 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended November 10 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday	l.c.l.
B	$4.10	$4.10	$4.10	$4.10	$4.10	$8.75	$9.50
D	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	8.75	9.50
E	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	8.75	9.50
F	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	9.05	9.80
G	7.91	7.80	7.92	7.92	7.86	9.05	9.80
H	7.91	7.80	7.92	7.92	7.86	9.05	9.80
I	7.91	7.80	7.92	7.92	7.86	9.05	9.80
K	7.91	7.80	7.92	7.92	7.86	9.05	9.80
M	7.91	7.80	7.92	7.92	7.86	9.05	9.80
N	8.01	7.80	7.92	7.92	7.86	9.05	9.80
WG	8.25	8.26	8.27	8.27	8.27	9.15	9.90
WW	8.28	8.28	8.37	8.37	8.37	9.40	10.15
X	8.28	8.28	8.37	8.37	8.37	9.40	10.15

Drums					
Sales	...	150	266	...	100
Receipts	853	1,704	477	687	1,292
Shipments	7,580	...	...	...	3
Stocks	23,517	25,221	25,698	26,285	27,674

Gum Turpentine

New York, Friday, tankcars, f.o.b. gal. (7 lbs.), 1.02
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. (7 lbs.), 1.10

Drums, Savannah Exchange, Bulk	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal.	.87	.87½	.89	.89	.89
Sales, bbls.	....	36	160	80	...
Receipts, bbls.	176	32	82	289	360
Shipments, bbls.	319	34	5	36	...
Stocks, bbls.	11,577	11,575	11,652	11,905	12,265

Devoe & Raynolds Planning New Louisville Alkyd Unit

One of the world's largest single kettle alkyd resin production units is being designed and constructed for the Jones-Dabney Division of the Devoe & Raynolds Company at Louisville, Ky., by the chemical plants division, Blaw-Knox Construction Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. This new unit includes many unique features which increase production capacity, improve process control, and raise product quality. The processing equipment is to be constructed of stainless steel and heated and cooled by Dowtherm. Blaw-Knox built the first Dowtherm heated and cooled resin production unit in the country for Devoe & Raynolds in 1937.

Dow Appoints W. Henson Water Paint Section Head

Walter A. Henson, former head of the coatings research laboratory of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been named to head the water paint section of the firm's coatings technical service. Mr. Henson joined Dow in 1941 and has done extensive research work on polymerization and coatings. He will now work exclusively with Dow latices as used in latex paints.

N. Y. Textile Chemists To Hear Wood Friday

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its next meeting November 17 at 8 p.m. at Kohler's Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J. Speaker of the evening will be P. J. Wood, technical director of Royce Chemical Company, Carlton Hill, N. J., who will discuss "Continuous Stripping of Carpet Wool Waste."

New England Paint Club Sets Xmas Party Dec. 13

The New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its annual Christmas party December 13 at the Statler hotel, Boston, Mass. Cocktails will be served from 6 p.m., while dinner is scheduled for 7 p.m. A varied program of entertainment is planned, including distribution of an assortment of gifts.

NYU to Hold Symposium On Varnish, Paint Chemistry

The College of Engineering of New York University will hold its third symposium on varnish and paint chemistry November 18 at University Heights, N. Y.

The morning session will be devoted to new studies in the field of organic coating chemistry. The following papers will be presented:—"Comparative Oxidation of Drying and Semidrying Oils," by P. S. Hess and G. A. O'Hare, Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearny, N. J.; "Further Investigation on the Solid State of Film-Forming Materials, by Dr. Max Kronstein, research associate, research division, College of Engineering, NYU, and "Mildewing of Paints and Its Prevention," by Richard E. Vicklund and Milton Manowitz, Engineer Research and Development Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, Va.

The afternoon session will deal with a colloquium on the protection of submersed surfaces. Participating in the colloquium will be Dr. Frank LaQue, International Nickel Corporation; Dr. A. C. Elm, New Jersey Zinc Company; G. W. Oxley, Standard Oil Development Company; Dr. William F. Clapp, William F. Clapp Laboratories, Inc.; Fletcher Shanks, Rock Island District, United States Corps of Engineers; F. E. Kulman and V. A. Veit, Consolidated Edison Company of New York; A. J. Liebman, Dravo Corporation, and L. P. Sudrabin, Electro Rust-Proofing Corporation.

Trade Briefs

General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has named R. J. Blackinton resin application engineer of the West Coast chemicals division.

The American Coating Mills Division, of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has moved its New York sales office to 100 Park avenue.

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Hercules Reveals New Auto Finishing Technic

A new auto lacquer finishing technic which is claimed to materially speed up production and provide attractive, more durable, lacquer finishes, was described to the American Society of Body Engineers at its November 3 meeting in Detroit, Mich., by J. B. Wiesel, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Mr. Wiesel said that the new "Hot-Spray Lacquer Process" made it possible for automakers to reduce the number of quick-drying lacquer coats from 33 to 50 percent.

"By spraying the lacquer hot, the solids content of each coat is higher than ever before and the thickness of each coat is greater. This means that two coats of hot lacquer can do the job where three coats were used. Where two coats of lacquer were used, one coat of hot lacquer will usually be sufficient," Mr. Wiesel pointed out.

Geological Survey Issues Report on Vermont Talc

A preliminary report on investigations in Vermont concerning talc has been completed by scientists of the Geological Survey. Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman announced November 12.

The Survey report shows that soft varieties of talc, not suitable for sawing or machining, are ground to various degrees of fineness for a variety of industrial uses. The paper industry takes about 30 percent of Vermont's total tonnage, making use of powdered talc as a filler for paper sizing. Insecticides use about 23 percent to give inert body to potent poisons. The rubber industry takes 18 percent, and about 13 percent goes into asphalt as filler. Talcum powder and other cosmetics use only about one-half of one percent of the Vermont production. Paints, roofing materials, and a few special uses account for the balance.

Copies of the report, which contains a map of Vermont showing the location of the ultramafic rocks, may be examined at the library of the Geological Survey (Room 1033), General Services Building, Washington, D. C.; and at the office of the State Geologist, State Department of Natural Resources, Burlington, Vt. It is not available for sale or public distribution.

Congoleum-Nairn Elects F. J. Andre to Presidency

Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., has elected F. J. Andre, formerly president of Sheffield Farms, president and director of the concern. Mr. Andre as president succeeds B. G. Steinetz, who is retiring from the post, but will continue as a board member. Mr. Andre replaces Charles P. Montgomery on the board.

Monsanto Appoints Diviney

The Merrimac Division of Monsanto Chemical Company, Everett, Mass., has appointed Thomas J. Diviney assistant to the general manager and director of personnel relations at Boston, Mass. Mr. Diviney, who has been director of industrial relations for Monsanto's plastics division at Springfield, Mass., since 1947, will be succeeded in that post by W. B. Daume. Both appointments are effective December 1.

Imperial Releases Color Kit

Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y., has released a new decorating aid called "Color Harmony Kit." Designed to help the home decorator in selecting harmonious colors for the furnishings of her room, the kit incorporates a simplified color harmony system, complete with sketching materials, including actual crayons and a pad of color planning sheets.

Trade Briefs

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. has opened a new paint sales warehouse in Syracuse, N. Y., with Fred McDonald as superintendent.

Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn., has received the National Safety Council's distinguished service to safety award for the second time.

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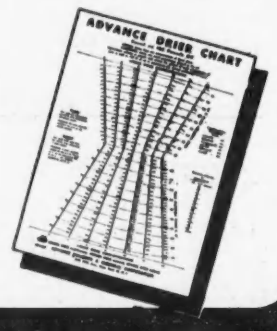

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Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs

Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting, Chicago, Nov. 8-11

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, held November 8 to 11 in Chicago, was the emphasizing of a purpose of advisorily assisting the government in the demands of the growing war economy. Reactivation of the advisory committee of World War II was not in the presidential address of A. T. Montanye. Revivification of the work on materials, and a communication from the president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association told of his appeal to governmental authorities for a specific advisory committee for the paint industry because a committee of general interest could not properly handle the problems of individual industries.

A. T. Montanye
Retiring President

C. Homer Flynn was appointed executive secretary of the federation succeeding Verne C. Bidlack. The appointment is effective December 31. Mr. Flynn was associated with the Plaskon Division of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company.

Considerable attention was given in the federation's counsel to a suggestion that the name of the organization should be changed to something more explicit of its technical purposes and its national standing. The views on that matter showed a distinct division between sentiment and emotion and reason and logic, in the words of the committee which had studied it. Several new names were suggested, but the matter was referred to the constituent local clubs for consideration, the present name so far having the greater support.

A survey had been made of the feasibility and desirability of holding an annual spring symposium. Of the twelve local clubs voting on the matter, six were on each side. Some others favored a regional or sectional joint meeting to supplement the annual convention. Those who favored a spring symposium suggested as topics costs, mill operations, shortages, and new developments in resins and oils. The committee having the matter in hand recommended that there be no additional meeting unless and until all clubs had passed on the proposal. The matter was referred to the executive committee for determination.

The relations and activities of the federation with other technical organizations got a deal of attention in the meeting of the council and in the general sessions. Requests were made that local clubs give more attention to the study and criticism of A.S.T.M. methods. Cooperation with that organization in the study and preparation of test panels was reported to be progressing. Work on primers had been tabled. Studies of moisture permeability and of compounds of glycerol had been assigned. Problems handled by local production clubs were laid fully before the appropriate A.S.T.M. committees.

Progress in the work of the federation with the Inter-Society Color Council on color aptitude tests was reported. The council is to meet with the National Bureau of Standards and plans a big meeting in the Spring of 1952. A subcommittee of the Inter-Society Council on corrosion will meet with the National Bureau of Standards to review research work in which the federation has been cooperating. Particular attention is being given to underground corrosion. It has been suggested that interested industries be asked to finance a fellowship in that field. Publication of a directory of anticorrosion activities was reported.

Special presentation was made of the cooperation of the federation with technical groups in Britain and Continental Europe. Those groups were reported to be making definite progress. The joint European organization has a promising

Bonney Installed as President

Robert D. Bonney, the new president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, is assisant manager of manufacturing for Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearney, N. J. He has been associated with that enterprise since 1918 when he became chief chemist for the ancestral Congoleum Company at Marcus Hook, Pa. He continued in that position when Congoleum-Nairn was formed in 1924; became its director of research in 1928; and entered his present position in 1934. From 1915 to 1918, he was a chemist with Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass.

Broadly active in various chemical and related areas, Mr. Bonney was president of the Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club in 1927 and president of the New York club in 1946. He was a member of the federation council from 1947 to 1949 when he was chosen as president-elect. One of his biggest fields is the American Society for Testing Materials, with which he has been connected since 1919. He is a member of its board of directors and served on the executive committee in 1939-40. He is a member of the administrative committee on ultimate consumer goods and was chairman of the similar committee on standards from 1946 to 1950. His major activities are in committees D-1, D-6, and D-8. He is the holder of several patents in the fields of paint, varnish, adhesives, linoleum, and other floor coverings.

Bob Bonney was born August 18, 1892, in Wakefield, Mass., son of Josiah S. and Linda P. (Daland) Bonney. He went through the public schools in his native town and entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he got a B.S. in chemical engineering in 1913. He stayed there two more years in graduate study and as an assistant and, later, instructor in analytical chemistry. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists, and has membership in the American Chemical Society, National Farm Chemurgic Council, Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity, American and Maryland associations of breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Eastern Shore Aberdeen-Angus Association, Maryland Stockmen's Association, Farm Bureau Federation, the Baptist Church, Elk River Yacht Club, and a number of civic and social organizations. His hobby is farming, and he was a cross-country runner at M.I.T. His home address is Green Haven Farm, route 1, Elkton, Md. He has been married since 1914 with Flora Eugene Reed. They have one son, two daughters, and seven grandchildren.

Robert D. Bonney
New F.P.&V.P.C. President

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program and schedules — conference on fire-resisting and fire-retarding paints.

The report of the secretary shows that the federation had made a gain of eighty-three in membership during the program to a total of 2,697, and that the *Official Digest* had gross circulation of 3,735, a 1948-51 index of the *Digest* will be published after end of next year; thereafter the index will be issued annually.

Hiram P. Ball
President-Elect

A plan for improving the programs of local clubs is being worked out. Engagement of a tax-legal counsel is being considered. Several reports to the sessions indicated an increasingly close and cooperative relationship between the federation and the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Elections To Office

Nineteen of the affiliated local clubs were represented in the meeting of the council. They unanimously elected the following to office in the federation:—

Hiram Ball, of the Pittsburgh Club, as president-elect.

Newell P. Beckwith, of the Detroit Club, as treasurer.

E. R. Bedell, of the Montreal club, C. J. Overmeyer, of the Chicago club, and G. H. Westcott, of the Philadelphia club, as members of the executive committee for two years, and R. H. Everett, of the New York club, and E. V. Ladd, of the Cleveland club, as representatives of the past-presidents on the executive club for one year.

Roy B. Anderson, of the Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected to honorary class B membership in the federation.

Purposes and Progress

The purposes to which the federation was directed in its formation and the progress it has made toward their attainment were reviewed by President A. T. Montanye in his annual report for that office.

"Our paramount position in the industrial world," he said, "is a result of our impatience with doing things the hard way. As an example, we have not been content to continue painting automobiles with twenty-one coats, all hand applied and rubbed as the Studebaker company did when it evolved from the horse and buggy era. We are not content to mix paints in edge runners, and grind them on old fashioned stone mills. And this desire to be relieved of burdens by devising better ways of doing things is not peculiar to industry alone. The farmer finds it much easier to ride a tractor than to follow a plow and care for the oxen or horse that pulled the plow. The motorcycle has relieved the policeman of walking his beat. The sport fisherman might not have the outboard motor had Wally Evenrude been content to row his boat.

"As a result of our continued endeavors to do things better we have today high-speed stone mills, high-speed three-roll and five-roll mills, pebble and all-steel ball mills, heavy duty mixers of the kneeding type, and high-speed liquid mixers which exert a homogenizing effect. We have processing kettles with capacities undreamed of a short time ago and equipped with automatic controls, modern filters and straining machines, automatic filling, labelling, and packaging machines, conveyors and pallet handling equipment —all because we are continually striving for better and faster ways of doing things. We have many different kinds of scientific apparatus for developing and testing the protective coatings required in our present-day living.

"The Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs was born of a desire on the part of the chemist and the production engineer to exchange ideas and to promote research and application of the sciences in the manufacture and use of organic protective coatings. We are gathered together for the next three days to share a technical program which will bring to us further new ideas and new developments. It will bring to us the results of the work of some of our constituent clubs, and the research of many of the suppliers to our industry, as well as some of our educational institutions."

Education and Research

Noting the evidences of progress to be found in the concurrent paint industries show, Mr. Montanye continued, with clear recognition of the work done by those who had directed the activities during the past year:—

"The funds derived from the paint industries show are for one express purpose, that of education. We have, therefore, an educational committee which shall be responsible to the federation for instigating and carrying to successful conclusions scientific investigations of process, research or experimental work which has relation to the activities of our federation. This committee shall likewise aid in fostering educational projects which may be of benefit to the paint industry. The extensive cooperative research program which has been developed over the past few years has begun to bear fruit.

"We have a committee that works throughout the year with other scientific organizations and has as its purpose originating or perfecting standards and test methods together with judging and passing on methods submitted by constituent clubs or other organizations. We are represented on the Technical Coordinating Committee for the Paint Industry which has just completed two surveys, one in universities and research institutes, and the other in our own industry and its suppliers, to determine what problems are being pursued, along with others that require investigation. All of this work is expected to serve us better in normal times, and it should enable us better to serve our country in the days ahead.

Advisory Services

"Last year my predecessor stated that he hoped we might never have to use the technical advisory committee the way we did during the early forties. This was not to be, as we are again involved in and apparently now mopping up a shooting war. This committee has been reactivated. As in the last war, we will in all probability be enlisted to aid our armed forces in solving problems that are bound to arise. We stand ready to help in any way we can. In the meantime we will serve our industry by again improvising substitutes for scarce materials and if need be, substitutes for the substitutes. From the process will come advances that will later become a part of our peacetime pursuits. Our industry will find us equal to the task."

Mr. Montanye expressed grateful appreciation of the work which had been done by many members in the arranging of the program for the meeting and in the general promotion of the purposes of the federation and its technical and publishing activities. He said that the *Official Digest* now has a circulation of 3,700. Its second decennial index was distributed during the year. The long-planned Production Manual is being printed. He also spoke in appreciation of those who, as speakers and as providers of awards, were contributing to the interest of the meeting, and he commended the work that has been carried on in

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cooperation with the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, the Inter-Society Color Council, the American Society for Testing Materials, the Oil and Colour Chemists Association, and the Federation of Technical Associations of the Paint Industries of Continental Europe.

N.P.V.L.A. President Evaluates Cooperation

Back of all management, sales, and the production planning of the paint industry is the scientist, said Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. The industry knows that its progressive contributions to the national economy are attributable in large measure to its technical men. All are interested in the same goal of progress and he urged that each group, while dealing separately with its particular problems, cooperate with the others and coordinate its activities with theirs for the common benefit.

Noting the progress which the industry has made in public appreciation, Mr. Battley continued:—

"The priceless asset that we have in this public and industrial faith, their confidence and also, what is vital and basic to them and to us, their reliance upon us cannot and must not be lost or even allowed to be wasted away. This attitude becomes all the more important when you realize that the rearmament program today is not that of World War II. Then the civilian frame of mind was geared to a global war. Today, we have war, but it is approaching an armed peace economy, and the willingness of the civilian mind to accept curtailments and sacrifices in such a new period, to us at least, may not be so voluntary, especially if the period is an extended one.

"Meanwhile we have a few serious problems. One will be finding and using replacements for materials in short supply for our new formulations. Synthetic resins are commonplace today. They and many other replacement materials were developed to overcome shortages. Many have been vastly improved so that those we continue to use are actually better than the raw materials they replaced in the opened new industries and provided many last war. The work by you in this field new products and new jobs for the American public.

"In this connection we must always bear in mind our responsibility for furnishing our customers the best product we can make for his purpose or use. The industry as a whole recognized this obligation during the past war when we faced similar conditions. But, as in all industries, there were a few who forgot quality and it resulted in an adverse opinion. The use of inferior substitutes instead of adequate replacements, in other industries also damaged us. The general conception that shoes were not as good as before the war, or clothing, or any other commodity, was automatically transferred in the public mind to include all products. We and many others suffered from this unfair assumption until 1948.

"A short time ago I saw a 'Help Wanted' ad in the New York Times—'Paint chemist experienced in producing War Surplus Paints.' Maybe you saw the same ad. I couldn't obtain the name and address of the prospective employer, but what I want to point out is that—in the problems ahead—there is also a goal of ethics."

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Paint Materials Report Covers New Offerings

The customary report of the federation's committee on new materials was presented by its chairman, William P. Colio, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Philadelphia. It covered developments since the interim report presented to the federation's council last May (OPD May 15, page 5), and comprised the following information:—

Solvents

LX-767 shingle stain oil is a new, very light-colored shingle stain oil recently developed by the Neville Company. This oil also shows a low odor level and excellent solvent power.

Pigments

R-B-H Dispersions has introduced Midas gold No. 2344. This is a dispersion in xylene (no binder) for use in alkyd finishes. The dispersion is based on the more transparent variation of the pigment. In automotive lacquers it improves gloss retention and offers new color combinations.

The duPont company has announced a new molybdate orange pigment, YE-637-D, of improved lightfastness. It shows less darkening and improved gloss retention on outdoor exposure. The improvement extends the usefulness of the molybdate oranges to those applications where lightfastness is a factor.

In a paper presented before the London section of the Oil and Colour Chemists's Association, N. J. Read discusses the use of alkaline earth plumbates as paint pigments. In addition to conserving lead, the paints exhibit resistance to blistering on immersion in seawater, absence of pitting, and resistance to creep of rust. Best results have been obtained with calcium plumbate. This pigment also shows excellent adhesion to new, untreated, galvanized iron.

The Monsanto Chemical Company has introduced two new rust inhibitive white lead pigments, trilead orthophosphate and dilead pyrophosphate, which are claimed to be nonreactive toward vehicles containing free carboxyl groups.

Oils

Falkidine 50, produced by Falk & Co., is a hard-drying, tough, nonpenetrating, processed oil. It is offered for nonpenetrating flats, primers, sealers, and undercoats. It eliminates many of the difficulties found with limed oils, such as progressive bodying, poor washability, and reactivity with alkali-sensitive pigments.

The National Southern Products Company is now supplying Facoil GN. This is a refined tall oil, darker in color and lighter in viscosity than Facoil CP discussed in our May report. A large volume of Facoil GN goes into the manufacture of esters for the core oil trade, as well as in the production of glycerin and pentaerythritol esters for varnish making.

M-461-R dimer acid is now commercially available from Emery Industries, Inc. This acid is dilinoleic acid and is claimed to be a satisfactory replacement for all or part of the tung oil in varnishes at a substantial cost-saving.

Resins and Plasticizers

An odorless dioctyl adipate, GP-233, is available as a primary plasticizer for vinyls and other synthetic resins from B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company. It is claimed that GP-233-plasticized vinyl compositions will withstand temperatures as low as —70°F. without becoming brittle while dioctyl phthalate type plasticized compounds tend to become brittle at —40°F.

A new, pure phenolic resin, SP-28, is now being supplied by Schenectady Resins Company. This is an all-purpose phenolic resin available at a saving of 8 to 10 cents a pound.

Hercules Powder Company's B-25 resin is said to produce tung oil varnishes entirely free from frosting, wrinkling, or checking. This "gasproofness" is obtained at any cooking schedule.

U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., announces Aroflat 3025-P40 as a nonpenetrating alkyd for one-coat flats. It provides outstanding brushing ease, scrubability, color retention, holdout, flexibility, and film toughness. This manufacturer also has announced an alkyd, Aroplaz 1395-M70, designed specifically as sole vehicle for porch and deck finishes. Claims are made for outstanding durability, wearing qualities, brushing ease, and chemical and water resistance.

General Mills, Inc., Modiphat 345 is a pentaerythritol ester of rosin, fatty acid, and maleic anhydride. It is an excellent varnish resin since it disperses rapidly in oil on slight heating, yielding varnishes

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General Mills, Inc., is supplying four polyamide resin suspensoids: —A-000, B-200, B-1001X and E-200. The suspensoids are specially prepared dispersions of polyamide resin in water. The polyamide resin is first prepared by the condensation of dimerized vegetable oil acids with ethylenediamine. Among the advantages claimed are (1) higher solids at lower viscosity, (2) ease of application, (3) controlled penetration, (4) economy (elimination of expensive solvents), (5) safety (elimination of inflammable solvents), (6) relative freedom from odor, and (7) versatility.

Considerable work has been done by General Mills, Inc., on allyl starches. The potential field is broader and the application and working properties have been improved.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company now offers Pliolite S-5 resin in a new unmilled form. This new resin offers the advantages of lower cost, faster rate of solution, and lighter solution color, as compared to the milled form.

The Borden Company has announced three new phenolic resins for the coated abrasives industry. They are designated Durite 3308, 3260, and 3290. The resins exhibit excellent air-dry characteristics, and will bake rapidly at low temperature.

Miscellaneous

Vistanox K, a series of light-colored butylene polymers, is now available from the Enjay Company. The polymers vary in consistency from a light oil to a very viscous liquid. All grades are light in color and stable to both heat and light. They are compatible in varying proportions with the usual coatings vehicles and exhibit excellent electrical properties.

Hardesty Chemical Company has announced Harflex 500, a migration-resistant, low-temperature plasticizer for use in unsupported films, coated fabrics or paper, wire coverings, and others. It is a light-amber liquid possessing good heat and ultraviolet light stability.

General Mills, Inc., is now supplying resinous alcohol, a neutral ester of glycerin, containing about 70 percent esterified rosin and 30 percent esterified unsaturated fatty acids, and having 4.5 to 5 percent free hydroxyl groups. Because of its light color, it yields varnishes of good color, fast dry, and good water and alkali resistance.

Witco Chemical Company is now supplying Disperso zinc stearate (wettable). This is a white, fluffy powder which readily disperses in water.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company is producing S/V Foamex S, a petroleum-base product for use by the paint industry as a defoamant in water base paints. The agent permits use of emulsion equipment at full capacity by decreasing the foaming and overcomes difficulties in packaging where excessive foaming impedes accurate measuring into containers.

Two ultraviolet-absorbing chemicals, furfuralazine and cinnamalazine, are being offered by Pilot Chemicals, Inc. It is claimed that a film 1 mil thick, containing 1 percent of cinnamalazine, will filter out 99 percent of the ultraviolet radiation between 300 mu and 390 mu. Furfuralazine is not quite as effective, but has the advantage of being practically colorless at the concentrations used. Use of these agents is indicated where films are exposed to direct sunlight, such as automotive finishes, outside paints, and the like.

Tertiary butylbenzoic acid is available from the Shell Development Company. It may be used in alkyds where improved hardness and color-retention on exposure to heat and light are required. This material is quoted below the price of benzoic acid.

Advance Solvents & Chemical Company is offering an antiskinning agent (ASKA). This is a synthetic organic product used to prevent surface skin formation in packaged paints and varnishes. The agent does not discolor paints or varnishes and does not contribute to the yellowing of whites.

Calcium stearate No. 4 supplied by Witco Chemical Company shows a mild gellation tendency which offers a means of controlling pigment suspension, paint viscosity, flow and sag characteristics.

Witco aluminum octoate will gel petroleum solvents at room temperatures and produces a firmer gel per percent of agent than other known gelling agents. Gels made with aluminum octoate have a "long-string," hence may contribute to improved brushability of paints and to the thixotropic body required in some inks.

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the many individuals, suppliers, and laboratories who have made this report possible.

Manufacturing Committee Reports Milling Studies

The report of the manufacturing committee, presented by the chairman, Neil T. Phelps, of the Sinclair Refining Company, had primarily to do with a suggestion made at the spring meeting of the federation's council that an investigation be made with respect of reasons for and means of eliminating the development of a corrugated or washboard effect in the rolls of roller mills. Inquiries were sent to several roller mill manufacturers, requesting information on this condition. It was developed that the trouble may result from several different causes, including:—(a) A defective roll or rolls; (b) improper adjustments on the part of the operator; (c) gear bottoming due to wear or improper gear tooth clearance on installation; (d) faulty roller bearings, resulting in eccentricity in operation; (e) insufficient precision in gear cutting, resulting in a heavy tooth and faulty gears; (f) insufficiently heavy frame, causing vibration and distortion within the machine; (g) machine not mounted on substantial base, resulting in sympathetic vibration in the floor.

One mill manufacturer stated that "in order to bring about the corrugated or washboard effect, there must be a synchronizing of the abnormal factor, such that at given periods during operation, the smooth rhythm of the driving mechanism is momentarily interrupted. Such interruption of the smooth driving rhythm may give rise to differential wear at the roll contacts."

The phenomenon occurred more frequently in the days when spur gears were employed. With the almost universal use of helical gears, together with modern design and good maintenance procedure, the occurrence spoken of should indeed be rare. When this condition develops, it is necessary to remove bearings and rolls and return them to the manufacturer for regrinding of rolls and adjustment of bearings. The condition will become progressively worse if not corrected and will seriously affect production quality and production rate.

Machines and Processes

No further information has been received on the KOL process for dispersion of pigments in oils and resins. This committee was given to understand by the originator of the KOL process that a pilot plant was to be placed into operation and would be available for demonstration and evaluation work.

The American Machine & Foundry Company has completed a test unit of mixing equipment, and arrangements are being made for evaluation tests.

The Lor-Ann explosion-proof portable gas indicator for detection of hazardous concentrations of vapors and gases has been developed by the Lor-Ann Instrument Company and is distributed by Pagel, Horton & Co., 347 Madison avenue, New York 17. This is claimed to be the first explosion-proof gas indicator developed. The Lor-Ann company also manufactures a continuous-reading gas and vapor detector which activates an alarm when the air-vapor ratio approaches the danger point. It can also be made to shut off spark-giving apparatus, to start emergency ventilators and to open valves of neutralizing gas. This equipment is approved by Underwriters Laboratories and the Associated Factory Mutual Laboratories.

Roll mills with Sight-O-Matic control have been announced by the J. M. Lehman Company, Lyndhurst, N. J. Gages at each end of the slow and fast rolls enable the operator to visualize the effect of adjustments, thereby reducing the human element and saving time in roll setting. Other features are a pneumatic discharge control which sets the knife at the required pressure for most efficient take-off and dial thermometers which indicate temperatures at inlet manifold and at discharge end of each roll.

A new ball mill grinding medium, Borundum, has been developed by U. S. Stoneware Company, Akron, Ohio. Nonmetallic Borundum is hard and tough. It is 75-80 percent heavier and up to 50 percent harder than conventional mediums. The tubular shape is stated to provide greater contact area of grinding surface.

A combination-1000 gallon direct-fired processing kettle and 2000-gallon jacketed and agitated cooling and thinning tank is being offered as a unit by the Patterson Foundry & Machine Company, East Liverpool, Ohio. The kettle is equipped with a reflux condenser which can be used jointly for synthetic resin processing and for subsequent thinning. This unit is adapted to oil processing, synthetic resin manufacture, and similar types of processing.

The Model A semiautomatic, vacuum filling machine is manufactured by Packer Machinery Corporation, 30 Irving place, New York 3. This is a small, economical machine, readily adapted to frequent changes of container sizes and liquids.

A new series of mixing and kneading machines has been introduced by the H. W. North Company, Erie, Pa. The Superkneader machines are available in capacities up to 3000 gallons. The improved designs have advantages in floor space requirements and feature a lower charging level with unlimited choice of unloading positions. These mixers are suitable for masticating and dispersing resin paints, plastics and floor covering compositions.

A new model Burt labeler has been announced by the Burt Machine Company, Baltimore 2. This machine applies spot and wrap around labels to 5-gallon steel drums in a completely automatic operation. The capacity is about eighteen drums per minute.

Varnish Fume Control

A fume-control system for varnish plants has been developed by the Claude B. Schneible Company, P. O. Box 502, Roosevelt Annex, Detroit 32. This special multiwash unit provides for treating and disposal of exhaust fumes and vapors from varnish and resin cooking and oil processing. Several commercial installations of this equipment appear to be doing an excellent job. Test data on the operation of the fume collector are to be published soon.

The Laird dispersion grinder is being produced by the T. J. Laird Equipment Company, 95 Batsford place, Buffalo. This machine is essentially a high-speed mixer and has been found suitable for processing such materials as a one-coat flat white. It is reported that the dispersion is essentially a single-stage operation in that the complete paint can be processed, eliminating the necessity for paste mixing and subsequent reduction and thinning of the paste.

A directory of manufacturers of paint and varnish processing equipment has been prepared by the committee and arrangements will be made for supplying it to anyone interested.

Papers by Affiliated Clubs

Enamel Yellowing Tests

Baltimore Club

Accelerated tests were applied to four pigment combinations in the form of white enamels with linseed alkyd and soybean alkyd vehicles. Anatase and rutile titanium dioxides alone and with zinc oxide were the pigments. The enamels were tested under nine conditions of exposure.

The general conclusion was that the eventual yellowing order could be predicted with good accuracy. Specifically it was reported:—

1. Yellowing ratings as obtained on a Hunter Reflectometer using the formula:—Yellowing = A—B/G have good agreement with visual ratings.
2. Exposure in a dark cabinet is not particularly an accelerated test, but agrees rather closely with normal daylight exposure.
3. Ammonia atmosphere, elevated temperature, elevated temperature and humidity, and elevated temperature and saturated humidity plus light from a mazda lamp promote yellowing rapidly (about three days for seven months normal exposure), and in good agreement

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with the results obtained by long time normal exposure.

4. Enamels containing zinc oxide were more yellow initially, but had better color retention than corresponding enamels without zinc oxide under all conditions of exposure.

5. Enamels made with rutile titanium dioxide were more yellow initially than corresponding enamels made with the same weight of anatase titanium, but the extent of color change was approximately equal.

Alkyd Resins for Stoving

Birmingham Club

Resins and lacquers were tested in search of a scheme for the evaluation of alkyd resins used as the principal constituent of stoving finishes. The resin tests were directed to properties and potentialities and covered physical description, nonvolatile content, solubility in organic solvents, tolerance for white spirit, color, viscosity index, acid value, and keeping qualities. The lacquers were tested for print-resistance, hardness, appearance, and color.

Evaluations were finally made by testing panels for appearance, color, hardness, scratch, bend, adhesion, resistance to acids, alcohol, alkalies, gasoline, lubricating oil, and water.

The test methods were informatively outlined; for the most part they were those in common use.

Alkali and Water Resistance Tests

Cleveland Club

Because the A.S.T.M. method (D154-47) does not lend itself to numerical comparisons a new method was sought in tests of varnishes through modification of the Cleveland club's method published in circular 471 of the scientific section in 1934. Films were cast on glass panels with a "Precision" caster, checked with a Pfund gage to get 1.25 mil thickness, and dried for seven days.

Under water immersion, the best showing was made by glycerol long-oil alkyds and glycerol short, oil linoleic alkyds. The pure glycerol linoleic ester gave the poorest showing. Pentaerythritol counterparts were only mediocre. In the alkali immersion tests (3-percent NaOH), the best showing was made by a commercial alkyd which made a mediocre showing with water. The long-oil eleostearic glycerol-alkyd made the second-best showing; while the alphaeleostearate esters of glycerol and pentaerythritol were among the poorest. The water tests were run to forty-eight hours; the alkali tests, to twenty-four.

Body Varnishes in Gloss Enamels

Golden Gate Club

Three types of vehicles were used to discover what would happen to some of the physical properties of enamels when various amounts of body varnishes were used—(1) long-oil penta-soya alkyd, (2) pentalyn G-castor 20 gallon oil length, (3) modified phenolic-tung oil 20 gallon oil length. The body varnishes were Puf-It, Troykyd BA-19, Viscovar 12-46A, Triangle Paint, Jones-Dabney RL-80 and 606-Y, Progressive Varnish No. 1134.

Reported findings were:—

Increasing the amount of body varnish used generally increased the consistency, decreased the gloss and gloss retention, decreased the flow, and had no appreciable effect on reflectance.

Some of the bodying agents had little or no effect in raising the consistency unless a basic pigment, like Kadox 515, was present. All the enamels with Kadox showed greater consistencies, less gloss retention, and less flow.

A twenty-four hour waiting period, after the addition of body varnish was recommended and it was found that, unless the enamel was going to gel, the three-month period generally shows some decline in consistency.

Flat Wall Paints Evaluation

New York Club

Extension of available tests for evaluating deep-tone flat wall paints was believed necessary and desirable, especially with respect of more critical consideration of uniformity of color and sheen, including ghosting, and of mar-resistance and crocking. So a method was developed which enabled observation of brushing, lapping, leveling, and drying, along with the properties mentioned, with only one application of the paint. Existing methods for washability and hiding power were considered satisfactory.

Heavy manila paper was used as the panel base, part of it sealed with 2-pound shellac and primed with a mixture of the paint and a 25-gallon pentaerythritol esterified rosin tung-linseed varnish. The

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paint to be tested is brushed variously upon parts of the surface.

Observations cover most of the properties. Marring, crocking, and mar removal are tested by rubbing with a moleskin pad at uniform pressure

Excellent results in evaluation and correlation were reported to have been got by manufacturers.

Drying Oils from Diglycerol

Northwestern Club

Out of an interest in the superiority of higher-function polyhydric alcohols as intermediates in the production of protective coatings a study was made of the kinetics of the reaction of diglycerol and Aliphat 34B to make drying oils, in comparison with glycerol products, and an examination of the properties of such an oil in comparison with similar esters of glycerol, pentaerythritol, and tetramethylolcyclohexanol. Catalyzed and uncatalyzed esterifications were studied at various temperatures, stoichiometric proportions of the reactants being used.

Data were reported on the percentage of free fatty acid in the reaction mixture, velocity constants, acid and iodine numbers of the esters, drying times, film hardness, water and soap resistance, viscosity, and refractive index. It was concluded that glycerol and diglycerol, "as might be expected," behave similarly from a kinetic point of view, but the drying oil esters are not similar, the diglycerol ester being a vastly superior drying oil because of its increased functionality.

Iron Oxides Hiding Power

Toronto Club

Continuation of work begun in 1948, applied the method then announced to the measurement of the relative hiding powers of a series of synthetic yellow and red iron oxides, six of the former and three of the latter, milled in light blown castor oil and made up as a 25:100 pigment-binder composition with a nitrocellulose lacquer and air-dried on dipped panels. Comparisons were made with respect of ball and roller mill dispersions, brightness variations, and the effects of wetting agents and extender pigments. The show-through over black or white was measured on a Hunter Reflectometer.

The method was found to characterize the several oxides in their known order of hiding and to discriminate satisfactorily between the most closely related oxides in the series. It was found that differences in brightness at equivalent hiding, for batches of the same oxide, were evidenced by a shift in the hiding curve in relation to the reflectance axis.

The new method was therefore considered satisfactory for iron oxides, but the procedure was found to be very time-consuming especially in regard to the preparation of a suitable range of film thicknesses on the glass panels. To overcome this difficulty a new, electric dipping machine has been invented which speeds up this operation considerably; and along with a few other minor changes the method has been standardized, and an exact procedure was described.

The kind of dispersion, whether ball or roller mill, and with or without the use of a wetting agent, does not appear to affect the result, and where extender pigment is used the hiding curve is displaced in direct proportion to the content of prime pigment.

Zinc Oxide in White Alkyds

Western New York Club

The effects of adding zinc oxide to titanium dioxide white architectural alkyd enamels was studied because of a trend toward such addition for the improvement of nonyellowing properties. Kadox was used with a rutile titanium dioxide in alkyd vehicles of Aroplax 1248M, Beckosol P470, Duraplex D65A-70%, Glyptal 2504, PCR3179-70%, Rexyl 873-1, and Syntex 70, with mixed naphthenate driers. Mineral spirits TT-T-291a grade 1 was used as the thinner and an antiskinning agent was added.

Tests covered retention of color and gloss, stability, drying. The results were interpreted to indicate:—

1. The use of 2.5 percent zinc oxide, graded for alkyd enamel use, markedly improves color retention without adversely affecting gloss retention.
2. Increasing the amount of zinc oxide to 5 percent or 10 percent does not affect gloss retention without a corresponding improvement in color retention.
3. When zinc oxide was incorporated into the formula, the viscosity increased on aging, independent of the percentage used. In most cases, a maximum viscosity was recorded at the six-month period.
4. The presence of zinc oxide improved the nonsettling properties of all enamels.
5. No seeding was observed for any of the enamels at the twelve-month test.
6. Zinc oxide had little, if any, effect on the drying rate of the architectural white alkyd enamels.

Water-in-Oil Emulsion Coatings Evaluated

Post-graduate experimental work by R. W. Jepson and L. K. Bjelland at North Dakota Agricultural College was reported by Wouter Bosch in a paper entitled "Water-in-Oil Varnishes and Paints." The work was carried on from that of Hans Wagner and others in Germany from eight to fourteen years ago, with particular attention to Wagner's finding that part of the incorporated water is retained in the dried film.

Water-in-oil borderline emulsions were prepared from drying oils, varnishes, and alkyd resin vehicles, using information published by Wagner and his coworkers. Sodium hydroxide was used as emulsifier in a concentration of 0.046 percent to volatile solids and 16 percent of water. In most cases there was no appreciable increase in viscosity, and the stability of the emulsions was good. Thinned bodied oils gave better results than unbodied oils.

Emulsions of some alkyd resin varnishes were pigmented with hydrophylic and hydrophobic pigments, and it was found that these paints could be ground on any standard paint mills without phase reversal or phase separation. The can stability of the paints was good, and no appreciable differences could be detected in other properties (gloss, hardness, tensile strength, and others) between paints made from straight alkyd resin varnishes and those prepared with alkyd resin emulsions.

The workers could not agree with Wagner's finding that water was retained in a dried emulsion film to any appreciable extent, even after a baking at 120°C. Indirect determinations of volatile contents in air-dried films gave small values only, and after baking, these small amounts had disappeared. An effort directly to determine residual water also gave a negative result.

Hardness Testings Studied Theoretically and Statistically

A highly scientific report on a theoretical and statistical study of Sward rocker determinations of the hardness of paint films was contributed by D. J. Baker, A. J. Eileman, and A. N. McKelvie, of the research department of the paint division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Slough, England, by way of the Oil and Colour Chemists' Association, represented by G. N. Hill, president of the Birmingham, England, club. The study encompassed variances of instruments and panels, preparation of films, factor interactions, relative magnitude of errors, fatigue of operators, and effects of hardness on drying conditions and rocker constants.

The reproducibility of each individual rocker was reported to be satisfactory and well within the limits required for the specification of hardness However, among the determinations with three rockers there were widely varying values of hardness. This was attributed to differences in the physical dimensions and constants of the several rockers. Because of the considerable interaction between comparative results with different rockers, it was declared to be essential that the dimensions and constants be identical.

The rocker was regarded as apparently better adapted to the measurement of the hardness of stoved films than of air-dried, because of the higher value of the former.

Changes in the period of the rocker were said to have a great effect on the determined value of hardness, there being an increase of hardness with the decrease of period. The heaviest rocker with the highest moment of inertia and small period was found to give slightly better results in both evaluation and reproducibility. A heavier rocker with a

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higher moment of inertia was considered advisable.

The fatigue of operators was said to be a serious factor and further instrumentation was suggested as desirable. A more definite description of the glass panel also was urged, along with a means of release of the rocker and a photoelectric counting mechanism.

Pigment Particle Size Distributions Analyzed

A comprehensive, detailed report was presented by Chester P. Baker and Joseph F. Vozella, of Northeastern University, on the evaluation of the production club fineness gage and paint film characteristics based on particle size distributions in pigment dispersions. The study, in cooperation with the New England Paint and Varnish Production Club and the New England Paint Varnish and Lacquer Association was conducted on titanium dioxide (Titanox ALO) dispersed in mineral spirits (Apco No. 10) with an alkyd resin (Glyptal 2466) and cobalt and lead naphthenates. Particular emphasis was laid on such pertinent factors as the rate of dispersion and the evaluation of fineness-gage readings, surface irregularity, gloss, and hiding power characteristics.

Sedimentation methods were used for the size distribution analyses, the sedimentation balance being used in the size range above 1.0 micron and the centrifugal method in the range below 1.0 micron. Preliminary work was carried out employing a microscopic method of analysis by means of an eyepiece fitted with a calibrated Porton-type graticule. The production club fineness gage was used for visual observation of the degree of dispersion. A correlation with size distribution analyses showed that the fineness gage readings give a correct indication of the largest-size pigment aggregates present.

In regards to the rate of dispersion, it was found that approximately one-third of the total milling time necessary to obtain a fineness of 8.8 P.C. was consumed in the disaggregation of less than 0.5 percent of aggregates greater than 10 microns in size, which corresponds to a change of only 0.9 P.C. unit in the range of 7.9 to 8.8 P.C.

Frequency curves based on particle size distribution showed that no appreciable change occurs in the average size of the original primary particles (0.28-0.29 micron) during the dispersion of the pigment into the paint vehicle, indicating that the milling operation is chiefly concerned with the breaking up of a small percentage of large-size aggregates.

The surface irregularity and gloss measurements of the paint films were seen to be dependent upon the percentage and size of the aggregates. The presence of these large-size pigment aggregates, as indicated by low fineness-gage readings, was found to be associated with greater surface irregularity and lower gloss. The thickness of the applied film had a definite effect on the gloss and surface irregularity in that the thicker the film, the less pronounced were the effects of the variations in the size of the aggregates. This was especially noted at the lower fineness values.

The hiding power characteristics of the paint films were not found to be dependent on the size distribution of the pigment particles. This could be attributed to the fact that the large aggregates occur in such a low percentage that any effect which they might produce on the hiding power is overshadowed by the high percentage of particles below 1.0 micron in size. However, the hiding power was found to be dependent upon the thickness of the applied film; the heavier the film, the higher the contrast ratio.

Torquemeter Described

An instrument, developed at Lehigh University, for determining torque by measuring the torsion or twist in the shaft when turning against a load, was described by V. W. Uhl, of the university, in relation to its measuring of the power input to mixing machines. Particular stress was laid on its potentiality to save time and the occupation of mixing equipment by enabling the operator to know when a dispersion operation had been completed.

The principle of the meter involves the relative displacement of two rigid tables measured with a Statham Transducer element. The range of measureable torque was said to enable determination of power input from 0.01 to 5 horsepower.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Firm conditions continued to feature the oils and fats market last week. Price trend continued upward, reflecting unfavorable war news from Korea, and sharp advances in soybeans. This strenghtened the entire structure of the market. Edible vegetable oils were again lifted fractionally and a firmer tone prevailed in other fats and oils. Trading also was more active at the higher levels. Price index advanced 3.9 points.

Offerings of crude vegetable oils were limited and corn, cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils were advanced fractionally. Coconut oil was higher with the increased cost of copra.

A firmer tone developed in tallow and greases. Offerings were scarce and bids at current prices failed to bring out substantial quantity. Other animal oils were firmer, though trading was reported slow. Grease and neatsfoot oils were marked up 1 to 2 cents per pound.

Higher cost of flaxseed stiffened linseed oils and other drying oils. Linseed and tung oils were advanced fractionally. Refined fish oil was unchanged but firmer with the advance in crude sardine and menhaden oils. Stocks of palm oil were practically sold up and limited supplies were boosted over 1 cent per pound. Replacements were unobtainable until delivery next May. European buyers have been taking the bulk of the production at prices above American bids.

Edible olive oil was only product that was easier, due to inactive demand for spot oil, liberal stocks enroute and freer offers for shipment from producing centers.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures continued active last week. Market was irregular but firm, reflecting the strength in soybeans, cotton and crude cottonseed oil. Unfavorable war news from Korea also was a contributing factor. Prices registered new seasonal highs. Refiners purchased December delivery and hedged in futures. Selling pressure on the advances met with stiff resistance. Lard was firmer and competing vegetable oils continued to move upward.

Offerings of crude cottonseed oil continued light. Sales took place at 20¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley, and 20½c. Texas.

Cotton crop was forecast at 9,945,000 bales as of November 1 by the Crop Reporting Bureau. Improved production prospects in most states west of the Mississippi River more than offset decreases in eastern areas. This resulted in a gain over the October forecast of 76,000 bales, or nearly 1 percent. Production in 1949 was 16,128,000, and the 1939-48 average, 11,599,000 bales.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended November 10, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	407	23.75	22.76	23.62S
March	763	23.15	22.08	23.13S
May	1,136	23.08	22.05	22.94S
September	106	22.10	20.50	21.35@21.60
October	15	20.60	19.75	20.35S

Total sales, 2,993 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil held at 20½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Market steady; business light. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted at $72 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Cottonseed cake, 41 percent, $65 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. mills, Mississippi. Hulls, in scarce supply and held at $20 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. mills.

Soybean Crush: September

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during September and August, 1950, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Sept. 1950	Aug. 1950
	Tons	
Receipts	213,423	153,128
Crushed	409,017	462,485
Stocks at mills	74,508	270,102

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	137,695,000	157,026,000
Stocks at mills	20,071,000	27,478,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	145,683,000	166,442,000
Factory and whse. stocks	60,240,000	*67,121,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	318,339	363,695
Stocks at mills	35,224	49,182

* Revised.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, No. 3, N. C., crude, 2c. per lb.
refined, 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ¾c. per lb.
Copra, $12.50 per ton.
Corn oil, ¾c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Grease oils, 1c. per lb.
Japan wax, 2c. per lb.
Lard, 1c. per lb.
Linseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Neatsfoot oil, 1c. to 2c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb.
stearine, ½c. per lb.
Palm oil, 1¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Sardine oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¾c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Olive oil, edible, 25c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Nov. 11, 1949
169.7	165.8	155.9	111.3	107.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Linseed Oil

Increased cost of seed resulted in a stronger oil market. Quotations were lifted ½c. per pound for all positions. Trading at the higher levels was quiet, though a good volume of business took place before the advance. Raw oil was firm at 16.10c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, November delivery; 15.80c. for December and 15.60c. for January forward. Consumers continued to absorb fair-sized lots against current contracts.

Canadian 1950 flaxseed acreage was estimated at 547,000 acres, an increase of 70 percent from the 322,500 acres harvested in 1949, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This compares with the 1943-47 average of 1,549,000 acres and 1935-39 average of 307,000 acres. Production this year was indicated at 4,911,000 bushels, against final harvest of 2,284,000 bushels in 1949. On the basis of annual domestic Canadian consumption of about 6,000,000 bushels it would appear that the flaxseed market there will be in a tight supply position.

Minneapolis—Some paint manufacturers and other linseed oil consumers extended their coverage a bit last week, prior to a price advance of ½c. a pound. Generally, however, bookings continued light. There was the usual fill-in business by trade that ran short of needs. The price advance, which was issued too late for last week's edition, placed raw linseed oil for November shipment at 15.5c. a pound, in tanks, zone 1; December at 15.2c. and January-August at 15c. Shipping directions were on about par with the preceding week.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	9,480,000	9,060,000
Since Sept. 1	99,320,000	99,480,000

Flaxseed—Market higher under improved demand. Seed offerings light.

Minneapolis—Flaxseed growers were reluctant to release their holdings last week and crushers were forced to boost bids on spot seed 15c. a bushel and to-arrive bids 20c. Bulk of the week's new to-arrive flaxseed bookings were made in a range of $3.35 to $3.45 a bushel. Some No. 1 seed brought $3.50 late in the week, while sample grade offers sold down to as low as $3.20. Actual flax receipts, which applied mostly on previous to-arrive bookings, totaled over 900 cars for the week, as against 1,252 cars received in the preceding week and only 136 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	1,472,000	314,500	227,800	68,000
Since Sept. 1	16,251,200	8,561,700	1,866,600	771,800

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—This market continued firm with the high cost of beans. Trading was active for prompt delivery. Prices were without change.

Coconut—Higher cost of copra boosted crude oil to 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, November-December delivery. Sales were reported at 17c.

Copra—Prices were lifted to $227.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, following sales at $220 per ton afloat. Offers for shipment were closely held.

Corn—Crude oil continued to advance with competing oils. Sales were reported at 21c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, an advance of ¾c. Refined oil also was higher at 24¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Oiticica—Market was steady with other drying oils and improved inquiry. Prices were without change and closely held.

Olive—Increased offers on spot and shipment from abroad, combined with

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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slow demand, further weakened the market and quotations dropped about 25c. per gallon. Edible oil on spot ranged from $2.75 to $2.90 per gallon, drums, duty paid, according to quantity. Offers for shipment were freer and sizable quantities are en route to this country against recent purchases. Olive foots were quiet and unchanged at 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound, drums, spot.

Palm—Limited stocks on spot and scarcity of offers for shipment further strengthened this market. Prices were advanced to 18½c. per pound, drums, spot and were nominal owing to sold up condition of the local market. Europe has been purchasing the bulk of available oil at primary centers at prices well above bids of American buyers. Offers of shipment were scarce and quotations were nominal at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars for delivery at New York next May.

Peanut—Crude oil was held at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, November shipment. Trading slackened following sales of fair volume. The government released peanuts for about 40 tankcars of oil in the southeast last week. Refined oil was scarce and firmer at 26c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Market was stronger with advance of soybeans. Trading was more active. Crude oil was higher at 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, November delivery; December to 16c. and January-September to 15¾c., same basis. Refined edible oil was lifted to 19c., tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended November 10 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
November	8	16.75	16.20	16.75@17.00
December	54	16.10	15.50	16.25@16.45
January	41	16.35	15.15	16.10S
March	207	16.20	14.95	15.82S
May	522	16.20	15.00	15.84S
July	350	16.10	14.97	15.77@15.85
September	8	15.95	14.85	15.71S

Total sales, 1,190 tankcars and switches.

Tung — Improved demand further strengthened the market. Trading was active at 25¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York nearby delivery and some business was reported at 25½c. Nearby delivery was held at 25½c., per pound tankcars and forward at 25¼c., New York basis. Drums were firm at 26½c. to 27c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was restricted due to limited offerings. Prices were firm for domestic and export delivery. Yellow grease was unchanged at 10⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, New York and at least 1c. more for export. Choice white was unchanged and nominal at 12¼c. and house, 9⅞c., same basis.

Lard—This market ruled steady, though prices were irregular. Business was reported light. Pure refined lard was nominal at 16c. per pound, tins, f.a.s. Cash lard advanced to 14.20c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Buying interest was active, but business was restricted owing to scarcity of offers. Prices were unchanged and firm. Light stocks of fancy were moved at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and bids at this figure for sizable quantities were not accepted. Extra was nominal at 12½c. and special, 11¾c. Export prices were 1c. to 1¼c. higher.

Animal Oils

All grades remained steady, reflecting the firmness of tallow and greases. Grease oils were firmer and advanced 1c. per pound, despite spotty demand. Oleo oil was strong and in limited supply. Extra was maintained at 18c. per pound, drums, spot delivery. Acidless tallow oil also was unchanged and steady.

Fish Oils

Refined—Prices of refined grades were strong, reflecting the higher cost and scarcity of crude. Trading in refined was fairly active at unchanged quotations. Crude sardine was higher, with trading at 12¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Crude menhaden was in good inquiry and scarce. Tankcars were nominal at 12c. per pound, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Los Angeles—Increased activity is reported on crude sardine oil with some 40 to 50 cars moved in the last week at 12c. and 12¼c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Canners are currently withholding offerings on oil due to light pilchard landings recently in the Southern California area. A small amount of tuna oil traded at 8.75c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro.

Fatty Acids

Steady consuming demand prevailed for fatty acids. Prices of vegetable fatty

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Acid Number	0.50 Max.
Saponification Number	132 to 138
Iodine Number	82 to 92
Flash Point	500 to 510° F
Fire Point	560 to 590° F
Viscosity @ 100° F	100 to 115 secs (Saybolt)
Specific Gravity @ 60° F	0.882 to 0.884

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acids were unchanged but strong and reflected the higher cost of basic oils. Active inquiry continued for red oil and stearic acid, and sizable quantities were absorbed against current contracts.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—This market was firm last week with buying interest in cottonseed cake at $65.50 per ton, Mississippi Valley points, November-December shipment. Resellers are making the meal market quoting $71 per ton basis Memphis. Forty-one percent sacked meal in the Southeast was offered at $74 to $75, Georgia and $76 to $77, Carolina mills with 36 percent $5 to $6 per ton less. Trading was mostly local since the price is still considerably higher than soybean meal delivered Eastern consuming areas.

Linseed Meal—Trading spotty. Prices steady.

Minneapolis—Linseed meal prices held mostly steady in a sensitive market. It was a day-to-day proposition on demand, with buyers displaying interest in linseed meal when soybean meal values shot up. Supplies of linseed meal were ample as crushers continued to operate at a good pace. Advent of colder weather and snow in the Midwest was expected to step up cattle feeding operations. Meal 36 percent for November was quoted at $57.50 per ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis; $58.50 for November-December; $59.50 for January-March; 34 percent, $58.50 per ton for November; $59.50, December forward. Shipping directions were heavy.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	22,160,000	18,120,000
Since Sept. 1	193,960,000	186,790,000

Peanut Meal—So far this season most of peanut meal in the Southeast has been consumed locally. The government continued to allocate a fair volume of peanuts and last week released enough to produce about 1,700 tons of meal. Forty-five percent old process meal was quoted at $66 per ton southeastern mills, November shipment. Quotations for December-January are still nominal since the government controls peanuts and releases only a compartively few tons each week.

Soybean Meal—Forty-four percent bulk meal was offered at $60 to $62 per ton, Decatur, November-December shipment. This market is controlled by resellers since producer offerings are $1 to $2 per ton higher. The soybean meal market has been strong and southeastern mills have raised their ideas to $65 to $66, West Tennessee and Mississippi Valley points. Alabama and Georgia mills quoted sacked meal at $70 to $72 f.o.b. production points. Soybeans continued to advance, strengthening meal prices. Demand continues good.

Waxes

Beeswax—Crudes were steadier and replacements were lifted 1c. to 2c. per pound. Trading was quiet. Local market was unchanged for both crude and refined grades.

Carnauba—Prices were higher for No. 3, crude and refined, while other grades were unchanged. Consuming demand continued slow. No. 3, crude was advanced to 87c. to 89c. per pound and refined to 91c. to 93c., on spot, depending upon quantity. Yellow remained steady and unchanged at $1.03 to $1.05, as to quantity.

Japan—Improved demand and limited offerings stiffened this market and quotations were raised to 65c. to 68c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Trading of sizable lots was reported at 65c.

Soybean Processors Ass'n Forms Development Comm.

The National Soybean Processors Association has formed a trade development committee to explore methods in which the industry can collaborate in the promotion of soybean products.

Makeup of the committee follows:—David G. Wing, representing the American Soybean Association; Edward J. Dies, of the Soya Food Research Council; Warren H. Gross, James C. Fritz and J. W. Hayward, of the Soybean Research Council; Glenn Pogeler, Jasper Giovanna, S. E. Cramer, Philip S. Duff and Ralph G. Golseth, representing regular soybean processors; W. E. Huge, E. A. Cayce and W. H. Eastman, representing feed mixers.

Haas Appoints Barlow

Charles J. Haas, Inc., Philadelphia, has added E. C. Barlow to its staff. Mr. Barlow was formerly with E. F. Houghton & Co. for twenty-four years as sales manager for the central division, and was later transferred to Philadelphia as assistant to the executive vice-president.

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3—Raymond 3 and 5-roll Mills.
4—Ross Eng. 2-truck Atmospheric Steam Heated Dryers, 500 sq. ft. each.
3—6'x40' Stainless Steel Rotary Dryers.
3—Bird Continuous Centrifuges 18"x28" stainless 36"x50" rubber.
2—Tolhurst 40", 32" Suspended Centrifugals, monel perforated baskets.
1—Tolhurst 26" Suspended Centrifugal, steel perforated basket.
1—AT&M 48" Suspended Centrifugal, stainless steel basket.
5—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers 32"x 52", 32"x72", 36"x84", 32"x100", 42"x120".
6—Sweetland Filters #12, 9, 2.
2—Sweetland Filters #2 solid stainless.
5—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters 11'6"x18', 8'x 12', 8'x8', 6'x6', 3'x2'.
1—Swenson 4'x5' Rotary Vac. Filter.
2—Rotary Vacuum Dryers 30"x8', 4'x20'.
9—Patterson, Abbe Pebble Mills 6'x8', 5'x 6', 4'x5', 4'x4', 3'x4', 3'x3'6", 2'x3'.
3—Mikro Pulverizers #4TH, 2DH, 1SH.
7—Rotex Sifters 40"x56", 40"x84", 40"x120".
3—Tyler Hummer Screens 4'x5', 3'x5'.
2—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Steam jacketed, sigma arms, double geared Mixers.
3—Baker Perkins Mixers, 20, 9, 2 gal.
3—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Type VNMM Dispersion Mixers, 200HP. motors.
8—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 12" to 42".
2—Stainless Steel Tanks 500, 750 gal.
2—Rubber-lined Storage Tanks 12,000, 4,500 gals.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer. 14—67"x 157" shelves.
25—Powder Mixers 100 to 5,000#.
20—Stainless Steel Kettles 20 to 500 gal.
21—Pfaudler glass-lined Tanks, 8,000 gal.
70—Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 10".

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130 gal.—45" x 42"
with XPL Motors

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3' x 8"

Pfaudler 550 gal. Glass Lined Jacketed, Agitated Closed top Reactor.

Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Unjacketed Vac. Pan with S.S. agitator and 5 HP motor.

Pfaudler 2,500 gal. Glass Lined Vacuum Pan Type AL with triple set of new Stainless Coils.

250 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed, Agitated Resin Kettle.

Pfaudler 1,200 gal. XL Reactor, complete.

Lancaster 1,800 gal. Stainless Digester; Jacketed.

1,000 gal. Dowtherm Jacketed Kettle, agitated; 57" x 7'.

Stainless Jacketed Pressure Vessel, 4' x 5'.

Procter & Schwartz Continuous Apron Dryer, 7'6" x 14'6" x 43'6".

Steam Heated Shelf Dryer; 6' x 6' x 6' complete with accessories.

Koch Electric Oven; 42" x 69" x 66"; space for 68 shelves—complete.

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1,200 gal. Stainless Reactor, 60" x 93".

400 gal. Struthers Wells Closed Steel Jacketed Agitated Kettle, 4' x 5'.

OLIVER DORRCO
Rotary Vacuum Filter
in Nickel
6' x 3'

600 gal. Lee Nickel Tank with agitator.

Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Drum Dryer; 5' x 10'.

Heil Mobile Dehydrator or Rotary Multiples oil heated Dryer, 7' x 16'.

2 Louisville Gas Fired Rotary Dryers, 38" x 20'.

Buffalo Chrome Plated Vac. Drum Dryer, 5' x 12'.

3 Continuous Crystallizers, multipass type with paddle agitators; 6" and 10" inside diameter and in 10' lengths.

Buffalo Double Drum Dryer, 24 x 24".

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100 Gal.
JACKETED MIXERS
Double Arm—Double Geared

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Large Stock of Ribbon Type Dry Powder Mixers, both NEW and used, from 200 lb. to 2,000 lbs.

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Shriver 24" Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press; closed delivery; having 18 chambers.

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Sperry 36" Type 41 Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press; closed delivery; 34 chambers.

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Get back most of your original investment and put back to work any surplus machines which could be producing elsewhere. Send us your surplus list.

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New Pfaudler 65 gal. Glass-Lined Kettles.
Mikro #1 SH Pulverizers 3 HP Other sizes.
6—Anderson Oil Expellers, #1 & Duo.
6—French Oil Expellers 40 HP XPF M.D.
1—#00 Raymond Mill 30 HP complete.
4—French Oil 400-Ton Linseed Presses.
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1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill. 4½'x24"
4—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
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1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
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Stokes #2E Paste Filler, fills to 5 gals.
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2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses.
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50—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 30 gal, 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 100 gal., 150 gal.

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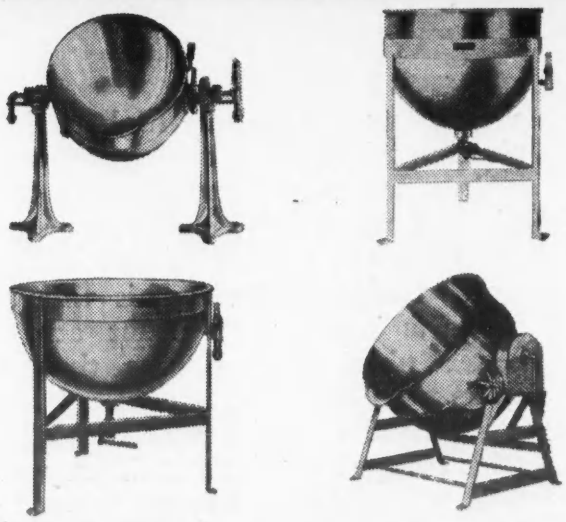

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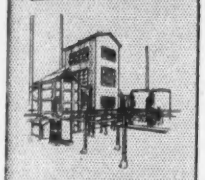

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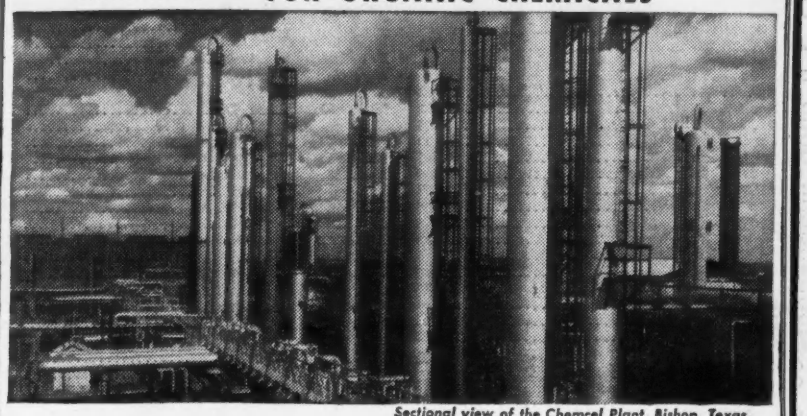

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